BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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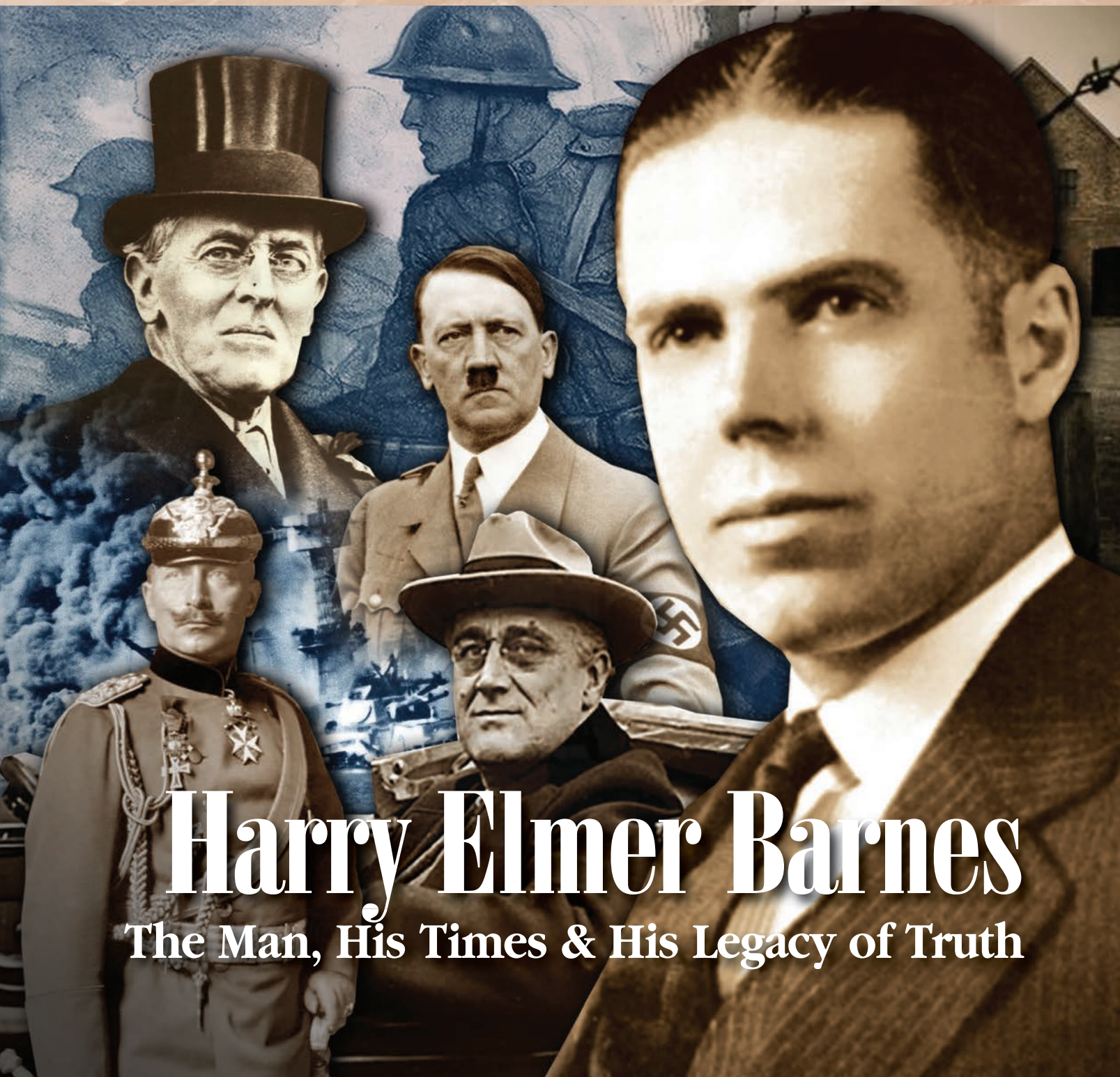

Harry Elmer Barnes

The Man, His Times & His Legacy of Truth

HIDDEN HISTORY
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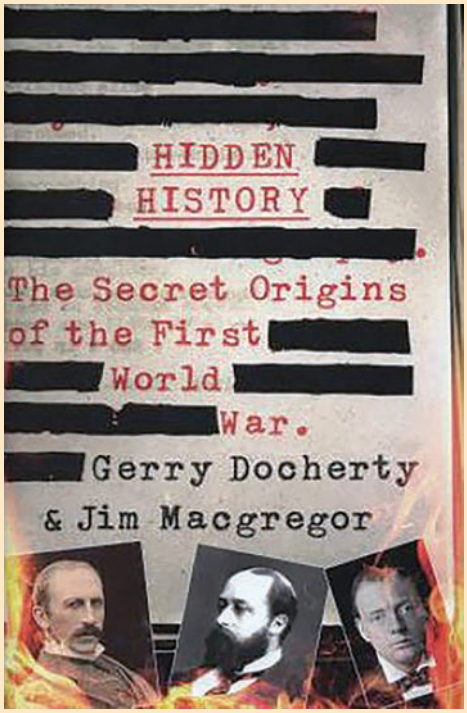
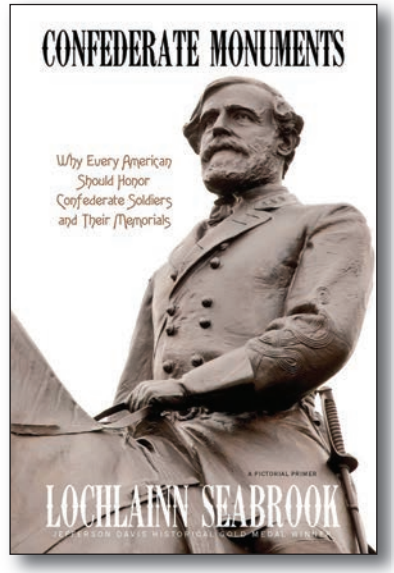


NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB BY LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

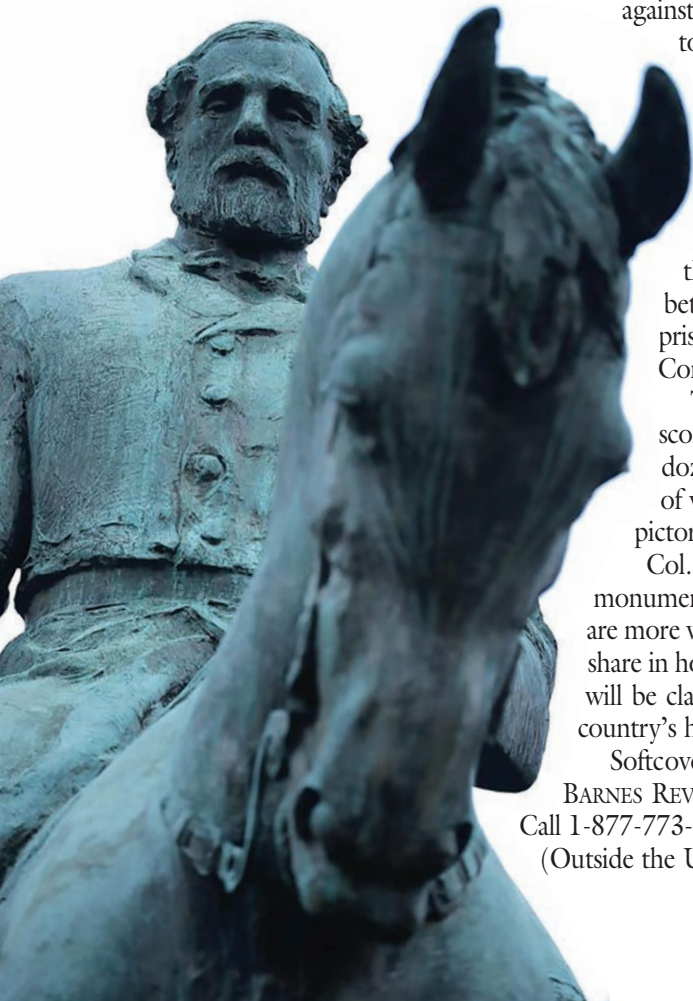
Confederate Monuments

Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers & Their Memorials


CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Ignorance, social spite, and political expediency! But the Liberals' sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American serviceman the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. If you are a truthseeker and want to know why Confederate monuments should be treated as national treasures, you owe it to yourself to read the deeply researched works of world-acclaimed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, starting with this highly topical book, *Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials.*

Divided into three sections, the first debunks the fake history fabricated by the Left to conceal the facts about Lincoln's War and turn America against the South. Learn about the true history of the conflict, the early tradition of nationwide U.S. support for Confederate soldiers, the unique origins of Southern patriotism, the legal rights of the Confederate dead, and the many preservation laws surrounding their memorials. The second section provides a pictorial sampling of the thousands of Confederate monuments that dot the landscape, arranged alphabetically by state. The book ends with a fascinating section of appendices comprising 19th-century speeches, addresses, articles, and lists related to the Confederacy and her granite landmarks.



Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes, and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this already powerful and informative pictorial primer. This is the only book of its kind.

Col. Lochlainn Seabrook confidently predicts that thousands of new Confederate monuments will go up in the future. Once the historical truths revealed in his book are more widely known, President William McKinley's charge that all Americans should share in honoring the Confederate dead will be taken seriously, and patriots everywhere will be clamoring to help fund, build and raise as many memorials as possible to our country's heroic men in gray!

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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July/August 2018 ❖ Volume XXIV ❖ Number 4

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 24 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

The Great Harry Elmer Barnes

Fifty years ago, on August 25, 1968, the great historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes—the father of the Revisionist history movement—passed away. On that day the world lost one of the most inquisitive and erudite American scholars of his or any era. Luckily, years earlier, Barnes had become acquainted with Willis Carto, who agreed with Barnes that wartime propaganda must not be accepted at face value without careful re-examination of the facts, devoid of postwar emotions. Truth, Barnes and Carto believed, was the first casualty of any war, as it was the victors who codified their views of the conflict in their history textbooks. It was in honor of one of his personal heroes that Carto named the magazine you hold in your hands after his friend and mentor.

Prior to World War I, Barnes had been a highly respected mainstream historian, actually producing material that blamed Germany for instigating that war. After postwar meetings with many surviving Axis leaders, he completely changed his mind and began defending German actions, almost totally exonerating Germany of its "war guilt." Barnes came to believe that it was the economic imperialism of Russia and France that led to the war, though some insist that Austria and/or Serbia were even more culpable. (See Dr. Matthew Johnson's editorial on the facing page for one alternate view.)

It was at this time that Barnes lost favor with the "court historians" for daring to counter the twisted war propaganda that proliferated in academia then and even now. It was this about-face on the "war guilt" issue, and his non-interventionist stance, that inevitably began his professional ostracization from mainstream academia and publishing by those smothering the facts in a blanket of falsehood.

But Barnes wasn't done despite the blackout of his work. After World War II, Barnes took up the torch for Germany once again, insisting that it bore little if any responsibility for starting the second of the great world wars. He also began feuding with Jewish interests who were focused on silencing any person—historian or layman—who distributed information that was in any way countering the narrative that Germans were genetically hateful and anti-Semitic or that questioned any of the pillars of the holocaust story. It was his Holocaust Revisionism that really irked those working to brainwash the populace into believing the many lies and exaggerations crafted to keep the Germans in financial, cultural and intellectual servitude in perpetuity.

Smear campaigns and lawsuits were directed at Barnes, who, despite his stellar career, was not a rich man. Barnes said, "I cannot fight the $30 million now in the coffers of the Anti-Defamation League to be used for character assassination on empty pockets. If we let them get away with this, we are licked from the start." Pressure was placed on any mainstream outlets willing to publish books and articles written by Barnes. He was incessantly portrayed as a crank and an anti-Semite. They did it then and they do it even now.

Thanks goodness for men like Harry Elmer Barnes and Willis Carto, who were willing to stand up and speak truth to power and battle until the end to bring you what they believed to be the truth. We honor their memories and their legacy in this issue of TBR. ❖

—Paul Angel
Executive Editor

BARNES & HISTORICAL PROPAGANDA

"War is the most striking instance of the failure of intelligence to master the problem of human relationships."—HARRY ELMER BARNES

Harry Elmer Barnes, who died in August of 1968, first made a name for himself in defending the Germans against the claims of the Allies after World War I. It is for his well-researched point of view that he's the namesake of this publication and was a pariah in his day. To hold Germany responsible for either world war is and was absurd, but the Allies, in stripping Germany of its money, industry and dignity, had an interest in manipulating history.

History is a powerful tool. It's a mode of control. To destroy a nation requires the "victor's" academic establishment to promote the view that justifies the violence. In the Anglo-American world, academics were happy to oblige—all but Dr. Barnes.

WWI was not a clash of nations, but a clash of empires. Two empires, in my opinion—the Austrian and British— acted so arrogantly that they unleashed the most violent war in history up until that time for elite self-interest.

The periphery of Europe was the scene on which Vienna sought to shore up its patchwork *imperium* while London refused to countenance any competition from the "uncultured Hun." Economic competition, not idealism, was the cause of war then and now. The historian's job, as Dr. Barnes saw it, was to expose the reality behind the false images and publicity stunts.

HARRY ELMER BARNES

In her attempt to shore up her economy, Vienna targeted Serbian ports, labor and territory. Unfortunately, Austria didn't have the strength, identity or resolve to do more than instigate the war. It was up to others to finish it. Austrian arrogance was merely a foil to place the blame squarely on Germany. According to Dr. Barnes:

> In the decade before the war, Germany had made vigorous efforts to arrive at an understanding with Russia, France and England, but had failed. This was partially due to the French determination to obtain Alsace-Lorraine, to the British jealousy of German naval, mercantile and colonial power, and to the Russian desire for the straits.

Russia was being used by France and Britain, a fact that makes sense out of Dr. Barnes's views on Russian belligerence. Russia was no "ally" of London, she was cannon fodder only. Barnes argued that Germany saw the new Balkan states as potential partners rather than obstacles. This truth is not what came out in the papers, however; and this is Barnes's overall point. In his *Revisionism and the Promotion of Peace*, Dr. Barnes wrote:

> By that time, the new methods of communication, mass journalism, and greater mastery of propaganda techniques enabled the combatants to whip up popular opinion and mass hatred as never before in the history of warfare. … It is obvious that such a brainwashed and excited public is not likely to concern itself seriously with facts and writings that are designed to discredit warfare and furnish a solid basis for substantial peace.

Whether it be Germany in 1914 or 1939, the most common means to justify war is to appeal to the emotions, bypassing reason entirely. This is how the masses process information, making the honest historian very unpopular.

Dr. Barnes continued:

> Had not the general political and economic situation in Europe, from 1920 onward, been such as overwhelmingly to encourage emotions and restrain reason, there is every probability that the Revisionist verdict on 1914 would have led to changes in the Versailles Diktat that would have preserved peace.

Historians can create the conditions for peace. Unfortunately, only doctored pictures of "baby killers" sell books. The litany of atrocity stories that justify all American wars without exception is shockingly identical, though many times a complete fabrication.

Calm reason alone can write history. That this needs to be explained shows the deplorable depths to which this profession—my profession—has fallen. Germany was the scapegoat for both wars, but "scapegoating" isn't the same as history. Hitler wanted to peacefully revise the Treaty of Versailles in the 1930s, while the Second Reich wanted to economically uplift the Balkans. The Americans knew nothing about the Balkans, a fact that suited the elite just fine.

Part of the American propaganda in 1939 was that Hitler wanted to "conquer the world," a contention Gen. George Marshall contradicted to little effect. A strong Germany could not be accepted by London bankers. This, above all else, is Dr. Barnes's thesis on both wars.

London sought to weaken its two rivals—Russia and Germany. They had to be made to fight each other. This was the interest that drove the war: It was the empire of "free trade." So, the propaganda showed Germany as barbaric Huns. Dr. Barnes connected media propaganda, bad history and imperial politics in a way few could at the time and TBR magazine strives to do since its founding in 1994. ❖

—DR. MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON
Contributing Editor

Harry Elmer Barnes on the Suppression of Honest History

Just one year before his death in 1968, famed Revisionist exposed the never-ending "smotherout" of the truth

By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

Every American citizen has much more at stake in understanding how and why the U.S. was drawn into World War II than in perusing *The Warren Report*, its supplementary volumes, and the controversial articles and books of the aftermath, or the annals of any isolated public crime, however dramatic.

However tragic and regrettable, the assassination of President Kennedy was a relatively simple crime as compared to perhaps the most lethal and complicated public crime of modern times, our entry into World War II. This resulted in the immediate loss of over 30 million lives, an ultimate cost of more than $15 trillion, incredible suffering, and a military-scientific-technological-industrial aftermath which may wipe out the human race; and the concomitant result: a conditioned outlook whereby millions favor war—exerted externally upon a foreign "enemy" and internally upon the taxpayers—as the means to ensure peace.

Thanks largely to the efforts of heroic historian Harry Elmer Barnes, those who are not slaves to the establishment now have access to the facts regarding how America got sucked into a fratricidal, unnecessary war that killed 20 million or more men, women and children.

Do we need more books to vindicate Revisionism?

Although a formidable array of evidence has been amassed and offered by Revisionist scholars as to our involvement in World War II, this evidence has not been fully recognized or generally understood. Writing in 1965, Richard J. Whalen, author of the brilliant *The Founding Father*, stated:

> In the 20th year after the end of World War II, we still do not have an unsparingly truthful, solidly authoritative account of how and why the United States was drawn into World War II. And it is becoming doubtful that we will ever have it.
>
> The reasons are many: World War II was the liberals' war and they are understandably determined to uphold their version of its origins with all the formidable political and intellectual resources at their command. There is also our necessary preoccupation with the successor struggle now centered on Southeast Asia; with so much to

Cologne (ruins shown above), Luebeck, Hamburg, the Ruhr, Berlin and some 158 midsize towns similar to Pforzheim, Wuerzburg and others were carpet bombed with incendiary explosives by the Allies. Women were stuck in the melting tar of the street like flies on flypaper. Cellars baked their inhabitants alive. Per an RAF document of September 22, 1942, titled "The Development and Deployment of Heavy Bomber Force": 42 German towns, each with 100,000 inhabitants or more (actually inhabited by 15 million people), "must be destroyed."

> comprehend here and now, a searching look backward at our tragic line of march seems almost a luxury we can ill afford. But most important of all, we are losing our hope of the truth about the central experience of our time simply because time is passing.[1]

THE SILENT TREATMENT

For Revisionism to entice and instruct the newly matured generation, as suggested by Mr. Whalen, is, indeed, an exciting enterprise and might prove a very fruitful possibility to explore were it not for a crucial recent shift in the strategy of anti-Revisionism which seems to be rather generally unrecognized even by some of the veteran proponents of Revisionism, although they are virtually buried under evidence of the change by the material constantly presented by every communications agency in the country.

For some 15 years after V-J Day, the opponents of World War II Revisionism were content to oppose Revisionist scholarship and publication by giving books the silent treatment, or smearing authors and books and belittling Revisionist scholarship. Despite such unfair procedure and the handicaps it imposed on World War II Revisionism, the Revisionists in time won the battle of factual demonstration hands-down. Moreover, it was recognized that the traditional procedure of sniping, smearing, misrepresentation, and distortion in attacking traditional Revisionist works was becoming tedious, repetitive, frenetic, and often self-defeating in its fervor and misrepresentation, as was so well demonstrated by the review of the James Martin book *American Liberalism and World Politics: 1931-1981* in *The New York Times* of April 25, 1965, by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Hence, it was gradually but effectively decided to jockey the techniques of the historical blackout around into such a pattern that all but the most courageous and defiant Revisionists could be "shut up" entirely and rapidly, and their products could be made to appear essentially irrelevant.

It was the Eichmann trial of 1960 that furnished an unexpected but remarkably opportune moment and an effective springboard for stopping World War II Revisionism dead in its tracks. As the courageous Jewish

publicist Alfred Lilienthal [showed] in his lucid book *The Other Side of the Coin* (104-11), this trial revealed and demonstrated an almost adolescent gullibility and excitability on the part of Americans relative to German wartime crimes, real or alleged, and the equally apparent passionate determination of every type of American communication agency to exploit the opportunity for financial profit by placing every shred of both fact and rubbish connected with them before American readers, hourly and daily, for months, if not years, on end. Not even the sophisticated *Esquire* or *New Yorker* remained immune.

This revamped historical blackout, now become the historical "smotherout," is based chiefly on the fundamental but unproved assumption that what Hitler and the National Socialists did in the years after Britain and the United States entered the war revealed that they were such vile, debased, brutal and bloodthirsty gangsters that Britain had been under an overwhelmingly moral obligation to plan a war to exterminate them. Following up this contention it was asserted that the United States was compelled to enter this conflict to aid and abet the British crusade as a moral imperative that could not be evaded but was an unavoidable exercise in political, social and cultural sanitation.

The fundamental error in this *ex post facto* historiography was pointed out by A.J.P. Taylor in his interview with Professor Eric Goldman in the autumn of 1965. But it is doubtful if one American in a million has ever heard or read this exchange. Even though he has never attempted to deny the fact that he is a persistent Germanophobe, the smotherout proved too much for Taylor to swallow, although he admitted his Germanophobia in the interview. As Taylor explained to Goldman:

> You must remember that these gas chambers came very late. People often talk as though they were implicit in Hitler's policy from the beginning. They were, in fact, a reprisal against our British policy of indiscriminate bombing. Hitler said, again and again, "If you are just going to go out and rub out German women and children, I'll take care that all the—not only Jews—but people of many lower races are rubbed out." And when I consider that the great powers and governments … the American government, the Soviet government, are now both cheerfully contemplating the obliteration of 10, 20 million people on the first day of war—you see gas chambers are nothing in comparison.

All alert and aware Revisionists should express and always have expressed their deep regret and repugnance over whatever brutalities were actually committed by Hitler and his government, either before or after 1939, but they have also called attention to the demonstrable fact that the number of civilians exterminated by the Allies, before, during, and after World War II, equaled, if it did not far exceed, those liquidated by the Germans, and the Allied liquidation program was often carried out by methods that were far more brutal and painful than whatever extermination [allegedly] took place in German gas ovens.[2]

These embarrassing facts are almost invariably suppressed in the same agencies of communication that are now incessantly portraying the allegedly unique abominations of the Germans. When pressed into a corner, which is a very rare opportunity indeed, the new smotherout vintage of anti-Revisionists contend, or at least imply, that it is far worse to exterminate Jews, even at the ratio of two gentiles to one Jew, than to liquidate gentiles. For Revisionists to controvert this assertion in behalf of non-partisan and non-racial humanitarianism exposes them to the charge of anti-Semitism, which, in the present state of sharply conditioned and persistently inflamed public opinion, is deemed to be rather worse than parricide or necrophilia.

No substantial or credible Revisionist believes that two wrongs can make a right or that revelation of the actual Allied genocide will solve the problem of averting future wars. But the recognition that the wartime barbarism was shared would put the responsibility where it belongs, namely, on the war system which, as F.J.P. Veale demonstrated so forcibly in his *Advance to Barbarism*, is becoming ever more barbarous and lethal. In a nuclear age, war will, as Taylor pointed out, provide in the course of its normal operations more hideous destruction of human life than has ever been alleged in the wildest flights of imagination of the smotherout addicts. One giant hydrogen bomb dropped over a major urban center would be likely to obliterate at least 6 million lives, and in our eastern seaboard towns hundreds of thousands of the victims would be Jews.

This is where World War II Revisionism stands today. It was difficult enough when Revisionists were merely accused of bias, folly, incompetence, or all three. To be accused of anti-Semitism today is far more precarious than to be accused, or even proved, to be guilty of pro-communism.

Interestingly enough, an attempt is now seeming to be made to push this Germanophobia back into the causes of World War I, if we may judge from a long article on "How We Entered World War I" in *The New York Times Magazine* of March 5, 1967, by the brilliant stylist and historical popularizer Barbara W. Tuchman, granddaughter of Henry Mor-

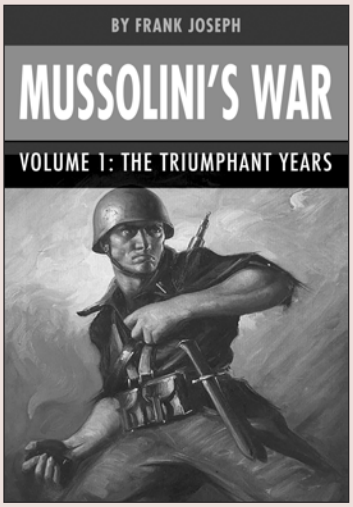
genthau, whose fanciful "story" played so unfortunate a part in encouraging the war guilt clause of the Versailles Treaty and thus helped to bring on World War II. She had followed in her grandfather's steps by producing another fanciful story in her book, *The Zimmermann Telegram* (1958), which she has been unwise and audacious enough to reissue recently.

It was *The New York Times Current History Magazine* that requested me some 43 years ago to summarize the historical facts that dissipated the myths of wartime propaganda about World War I, of which "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story" was a leading item and had been devastatingly exposed as a fraud by Prof. Sidney B. Fay in *The American Historical Review* in 1920. My article was published in *Current History* in May 1924, and first put World War I Revisionism before the literate American public in an effective manner. Whatever may have been the purpose of *The New York Times* in publishing this article by Mrs. Tuchman, it does raise the question of the reality of "progress" so far as the historical perspective of the *Times* is concerned.

This article has aroused much indignation on the part of even moderate or dormant Revisionists, but it failed to excite me. In my opinion, Mrs. Tuchman is the type of writer who, given enough rope, will hang herself, and she has certainly been taking a lot of rope recently in writing about Wilson and Freud in *The Atlantic* (February 1967) with no evident technical knowledge about either, and even posing as an expert on historiography in *The Saturday Review* (February 25, 1967) although expert historians like Klaus M. Epstein, A.J.P. Taylor, and David Marquand, in reviewing her much publicized *The Proud Tower*, have questioned her capacity to write history. In my long review of her book in *The Annals*, November 1966, I at least conceded her rare ability as a popularizer of social history.

More ominous is the announce-

MUSSOLINI'S WAR
Volume 1: The Triumphant Years



Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation.

The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were inflated and ridiculed. His successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Italy's bungling navy, ineffectual army—as cowardly as it was ill-equipped—and air force of antiquated biplanes were handily dealt with by the Western Allies, so the hackneyed, completely false story goes. So effective was this disinformation campaign that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed scholars and students of WWII—even by many Italians themselves!

But a closer examination by historian and author Frank Joseph of original, often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents an entirely different picture. They shine new light, for example, on Italy's submarine service, the world's greatest in terms of tonnage, its boats sinking nearly three-quarters of a million tons of Allied shipping in three years' time. By mid-1942, Mussolini's navy had fought its way back from crushing defeats to become the dominant power in the Mediterranean Sea. Contrary to popular belief, Mussolini's *Fiat* biplanes gave as good as they got in the Battle of Britain, and Italy's Savoia-Marchetti *Sparrowhawk* bombers accounted for 72 Allied warships and 196 freighters sunk. On June 7, 1942, infantry of the Italian X Corps saved Rommel's 15th Brigade near Gazala, in North Africa, from certain annihilation.

These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of an inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by a true-to-life account of the men and weapons of *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*.

This book is sure to become a TBR Revisionist classic—and, better yet, it is designed and published solely by The Barnes Review and available nowhere else!

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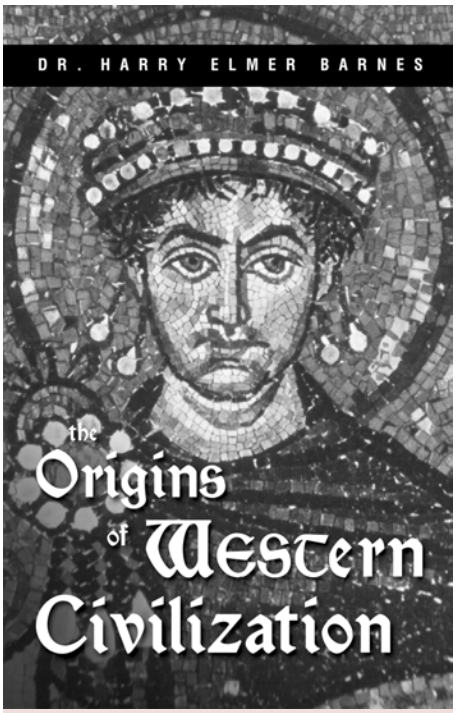


The Origins of Western Civilization

A Survey of the Economic, Social and Political Forces That Have Revolutionized the Western World

Here is a fascinating little book written by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, TBR's namesake, in which the great Revisionist breaks down the expansive history of Western civilization into its most important elements. Why did the Byzantine empire fall? What really caused the rise and fall of the great trading city-states of Italy? Why did the Portuguese and Spanish empires crumble? How was the old guild system destroyed? What role did the Crusades play in the rise and fall of civilizations? Were shipbuilding and navigational advances the catalyst that drove Western civilization or was it something much simpler? Find out in this long-lost book—now back in print in a new edition from TBR. Softcover, 128 pages, #510, $18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit BarnesReview.com.

ment of a book by Alton Frye (*Nazi Germany in the American Hemisphere*, 1933-1941, Yale University Press), sponsored by the Rand Corporation, which launched the much-publicized effort of Roberta Wohlstetter to blur out essential facts about Pearl Harbor. This book contends that, after all, Hitler did have designs on the United States and envisaged plans for invading and occupying this country—reminiscent of Roosevelt's canard about Hitler's timetable for penetration to Iowa, which figured prominently in the interventionist propaganda prior to American entry into the war.

In my opinion we are in more danger from the prospect that to Germanophobia may now be added a revival of Japanophobia. This trend was latent in the anti-Revisionist writings on Pearl Harbor by Walter Millis, Herbert Feis, Langer and Gleason, Robert J.C. Butow, Samuel E. Morison and Robert H. Ferrell in their defense of Roosevelt. But it has just now taken a more definite form in Ladislas Farago's *The Broken Seal: The Story of "Operation Magic" and the Pearl Harbor Disaster* (1967), in which the Japanese efforts to preserve peace by negotiation are presented as a hypocritical sham to cover up their actual determination on war and to gain time to prepare for it. A more extended enterprise in this same vein has been foreshadowed by Gordon W. Prange. We may be on our way to returning to Adm. Halsey's view of the Japanese as subhuman anthropoids.

It is quite true that if they could be exposed to the facts about the causes of World War II and our entry on their merits, free from the all-encompassing and incessant barrage of Germanophobia, notably that against National Socialist Germany, this generation of his own age to which Mr. Whalen refers is actually highly vulnerable and receptive. This I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction through the response to my lectures before student groups in first-rate American universities and colleges, and in such articles as those I wrote in *Liberation* in the summers of 1958 and 1959, in *The New Individualist Review* in the spring of 1962, and in *The Rampart Journal*, spring, 1966, thus covering both the left and right of this new generation.

We can, however, hardly expect those persons who might be willing to learn, if they had a fair chance, to withstand the incessant bombardment by our communication agencies designed to demonstrate that we had a vital moral and self-protective duty to favor and enter a war fought to rid the world of a gang of barbarians more dissolute and bloodthirsty than anything since, or even before, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

This younger and brainwashed generation gets into contact with only scattered and tiny bits of even the traditional Revisionist material, and this at considerable intervals. But not a day goes by without one or more sensational articles in the daily papers about the exaggerated National Socialist savagery which required our entry into the war; the leading weekly and monthly journals, especially *Look* and *The Saturday Evening Post*,[3] never miss their quota of this lurid prose; the radio has it on the air daily; expensive moving pictures are devoted to it; not a week goes by without several inciting television programs revolving around this propaganda, and sensational books pour forth at frequent intervals. While reading some of the most repulsive examples of such smotherout Germanophobia, I noted in the newspapers and journals pictures of President Johnson apparently posing without a shudder as the host of the Ethiopian tyrant and genocidal virtuoso Haile Selassie, who had previously been invited, or at least permitted, to appear in the funeral cortege of President Kennedy.

Lest the public get "fed up" and bored by repetition, the material handed out to them has to be made more unceasing, exaggerated and inflammatory. There should be some limit

to this, but it certainly is not in sight, as yet, even though it far exceeds in frequency, volume and ferocity anything handed out in wartime, when the public imagination was occupied in large part by following military operations.

There would appear to be no restraining memory of the backwash that followed when the mendacity and exaggerations of the Bryce Report on alleged German atrocities in World War I were revealed by Arthur Ponsonby, J.M. Read and others. The foremost authority on the subject has estimated that the number of Jews exterminated by the National Socialists, already reported by "authorities" cited by the smotherout for all the wartime German concentration camps, would amount to well over 25 million. This does not include the upward of a million allegedly killed by the German Einsatzgruppe when battling guerrilla warfare behind the lines. We are now being told (*New York Times*, November 3, 1966 and *Saturday Evening Post*, February 25, 1967) that the Austrians executed about as many Jews as the Germans. With not more than 15 to 18 million Jews in the world to start with in 1939, this is, indeed, a remarkable genocidal achievement, especially if one considers the logistical problems involved in its execution.

The truth about German operations, if presented along with Allied brutalities, provides a sufficient indictment without any need for fantastic exaggerations that open the way for a devastating backwash, if and when the truth is presented in this or some future generation.

If a Revisionist work on World War II were written with a combination of the scholarship of Sidney Fay and the persuasive stylistic genius of Millis and Chamberlin, the smotherout answer would be that the impressive facts of diplomatic history since 1930 which have been adduced and presented by Revisionists with conviction, force and vigor are now only antiquated and irrelevant trivia.

Fake News Reports of the Katyn Forest Massacre

In the year 1943 the "Special Commission to Investigate the Crimes of Hitler" issued seven reports to the public. The German uncovering in 1941 of the Soviet mass-murder in Katyn Forest the previous year had incited Moscow to an immediate propagandistic counter-offensive. On Stalin's instructions, in April/May 1940, Lavrenti Beria and his NKVD minions murdered over 4,500 imprisoned Polish officers in their camp at Kosielsk, about 150 miles southeast of Smolensk (now in Belarus). The German armed forces opened this mass-murder site to the international public after they learned of it in April 1943. If you listened to U.S. newscasts of the time, however, the public continued to be told that the Germans and not the Soviets were the perpetrators of the massacre. How could the U.S. government admit that their close WWII ally, Josef Stalin, had been caught slaughtering thousands of innocent Poles in cold blood?

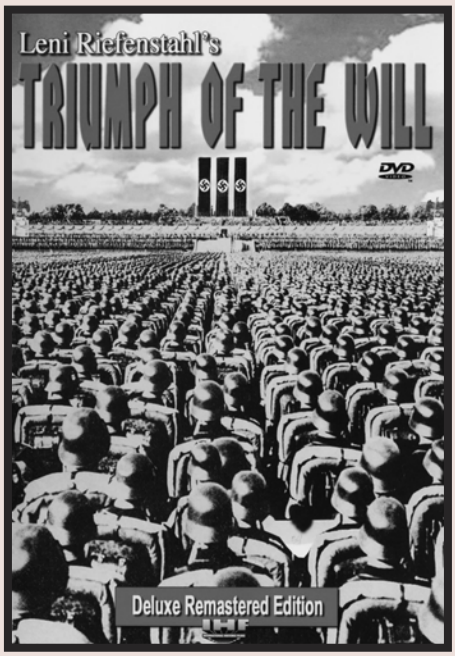
Triumph of the Will DVD

Leni Riefenstahl's "Triumph of the Will" remastered DVD with bonus features!

Now you can see what many filmmakers have called the greatest propaganda films of all time—Ms. Leni Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*

Triumph of the Will (*Triumph Des Willens*), created by Leni Riefenstahl in 1935, generated perhaps the greatest moral and legal controversy in the history of cinema. It is now available, complete and uncut, from The Barnes Review. The subject of the film is the 1934 Nazi Party convention. Staged annually at Nuremburg, the convention was a series of speeches by German leaders, reviews of their uniformed followers, and mass rallies involving thousands of people. Although Riefenstahl's work has been labeled a Nazi propaganda film, it is actually the filming of a propaganda subject by a non-Nazi, a woman whose appointment by Hitler to make the film was resented by the propagandists in the Nazi hierarchy.

The result is a fascinating expression of one individual's impression of the Hitler movement. Riefenstahl's film pioneered many dramatic techniques of film direction and editing that have effectively translated to the screen all the joy, the unrestrained emotion and the awesome power which characterized the Nazi rallies. The complete dominance of one man's personality throughout the film, as well as over an entire nation, is more forcefully conveyed to the viewer in *Triumph of the Will* than in any other film or book about the Third Reich in existence. Even today,



Triumph of the Will is considered a masterpiece—an extraordinary blend of inspired art, direction and cinematography.

Now, the classic film has been digitally remastered and expanded with numerous features. Note that the German dialogue has switchable English and Spanish subtitles.

DVD SPECIAL FEATURES

- **Four Interactive Slideshows:**
  - Historical Background
  - Making of the Film
  - Personalities and Locations
  - SA Historical Background
- **Original Promotional Materials** and media articles with interactive English translations.
- **Original Third Reich Photo Book:** "Nurnberg 1934" on the Reich's Party Convention. Digital audio-visual Book with English Narration—nine minutes.

TWO BONUS SHORTS

- **Day of Freedom: Our Armed Forces** (*Tag Der Freiheit: Unsere Wehrmacht*), Leni Riefenstahl's complement to *Triumph of the Will*. ***Now complete and uncut!*** Restored with a recently discovered 10-minute middle reel, which includes, according to Riefenstahl, one of her best filmed Hitler speeches—26 minutes.
- ***Genesis of the Triumph***, a new IHF featurette overview of the events leading to Hitler taking power and the significance of the Nuremberg Party Convention. A comprehensive look at precisely what takes place in *Triumph of the Will*, including novel facts about Riefenstahl's film editing—23 minutes.

OTHER DVD FEATURES

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- Switchable English and Spanish subtitles
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What is deemed important today is not whether Hitler started war in 1939, or whether Roosevelt was responsible for Pearl Harbor, but the number of prisoners who were allegedly done to death in the concentration camps operated by Germany during the war. These camps were first presented as those in Germany, such as Dachau, Belsen, Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Dora, but it was demonstrated that there had been no systematic extermination in those camps. Attention was then moved on to Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Chelmno, Jonowska, Tarnow, Ravensbrück, Mauthausen, Brezeznia and Birkenau, which does not exhaust the list that appears to have been extended as needed.

An attempt to make a competent, objective and truthful investigation of the extermination question is now regarded as far more objectionable and deplorable than Professor Bemis viewed charging Roosevelt with war responsibility. It is surely the most precarious venture that an historian or demographer could undertake today; indeed, so "hot" and dangerous that only a lone French scholar, Paul Rassinier, has made any serious systematic effort to enter the field, although Taylor obviously recognizes the need for such work and hints as to where it would lead. But this vital matter would have to be handled resolutely and thoroughly in any future World War II Revisionist book that could hope to refute the new approach and strategy of the blackout and smotherout contingents.

Even former ardent Revisionist writers now dodge this responsibility, some even embracing and embellishing the smotherout. The most conspicuous example is that of Eugene Davidson, who once had the courage to place in jeopardy his position as head of the Yale University Press by publishing Charles Austin Beard's two forthright Revisionist volumes. In his *Death and Life of Germany* (1959), Davidson defied Burke's warning against indicting a nation and proceeded to indict Germany since 1932 on the basis of the diary of Anne Frank without even remotely suggesting any question about its complete authenticity. His recent *The Trial of the Germans: Nuremberg* (1966) is providing no end of aid and comfort to the smotherout contingent, as evident immediately by the ecstatic review of the book in *Newsweek*, January 9, 1967.

The Davidson book is devastatingly reviewed by A.J.P. Taylor in *The New York Review* for February 23, 1967. As Taylor puts it:

> The hypocrisy of Nuremberg was revolting enough in 1945. It exceeds all bounds when it is maintained in 1967, over 20 years afterward. Mr. Eugene Davidson has compiled at enormous length a biography of the accused at Nuremberg. Here they are, from gorgeous Goering down to insignificant Fritzsche, the radio commentator. The biographies are pretty sketchy, slapdash stuff served up in a flashy style and evidently assuming that any kind of rubbish is good enough for such scoundrels. It is really rather hard that the thing should be done so badly. After all these years, there are some things perhaps worth discussing.

The remaining comment on Nuremberg by Taylor is perhaps the best brief appraisal that has ever been written of its combination of bias, hypocrisy and legalized imbecility. Taylor had previously written in *The London Observer*: "It is strange that an English judge should have been found to preside over the macabre farce of the Nuremberg Tribunal; and strange that English lawyers, including the present lord chancellor, should have pleaded before it."

The treatment of Davidson and Nuremberg by Taylor is part of his analysis of three books that represent the upper level of the smotherout literature, and what he has written about them probably required more courage and integrity than was needed to produce his *Origins of World War*

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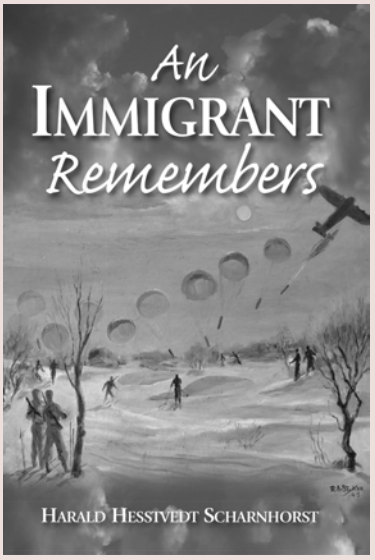


An Immigrant Remembers

WWII was a Zionist war pitting White men against White men. But, to those caught up in it, such understanding was impossible and immaterial. When the Germans invaded Norway, people were incensed, and fought with everything they had. Here is a book that tells of the "illegal" fight against the Germans and FOR Freedom. Many strange, conspiratorial, unlikely characters were involved. Knut Scharnhorst Hesstvedt became a "Hjemmefront" leader in the Gjoevik area of Norway. Here is his story—the dangers, the strange bedfellows, the aftermath, the return of evil bureaucrats, the family emigration to the Promised Land (the U.S.), and the resulting American learning curve. An exciting book for all peoples everywhere, showing that without true freedom, we are nothing but slaves. **Order your copy today for $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from Homefront Publishing, Box 55, Moyie Springs, ID 83845.**

II. It is the first overt attack made by any historian, currently highly esteemed, on the smotherout attitudes and methods, and it may be hoped that it has set a healthy precedent. It is an invaluable and equally indispensable sequel to his *Origins*. So long as the smotherout prevails, Taylor's conclusions in that book about responsibility for the outbreak of World War II will be passed off as irrelevant antiquarianism, no matter how accurate.

While the smotherout deluges us with exaggerated examples of National Socialist savagery, there is no comparable interest in, or even knowledge of, the actual Allied barbarities, such as the Churchill-Lindemann program of saturation bombing of civilians, especially the homes of the working class, which was as brutal, ruthless and lethal as anything alleged against the Germans. As Liddell Hart and others have made clear, Hitler had honestly sought a ban on all bombing of civilians apart from the accepted rules of siege warfare. The German bombing of Coventry and London took place long after Hitler failed to get Britain to consent to a ban on civilian bombing. The incendiary bombing of Hamburg and Tokyo and the needless destruction of Dresden are never cogently and frankly placed over and against the doings, real or alleged, at Auschwitz. The atomizing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, completely needless to secure Japanese surrender, are all but forgotten, save when occasionally defended by former President Harry Truman or made the basis of a romantic moving picture.

Little or no mention is now made of the 15 million Germans who were expelled from their eastern provinces, the Sudeten area and other regions, at least 4 million of them perishing in the process from butchery, starvation and disease. This was the "final solution" for defeated Germans who fell into the hands of the victors and, interestingly enough, as Ragsinlet has made clear, it was identical with the "final solution" planned by Hitler and the National Socialists for the Jews, in the event that Germany won World War II. The smotherout legend represents the German plan as the extermination of all Jews that the Germans could lay their hands on. No authentic documents have been produced that support any such contention. The National Socialist "final solution" was a plan for the deportation of all Jews in their control at the end of the war, Madagascar being one place considered. Even if they had been victorious, the Germans could not have laid hands on more than half as many Jews as the number of Germans who were deported from their homelands.

The wholesale massacre of Polish officers and leaders at the Katyn Forest and elsewhere by the Russians, the exterminations and expulsions in the Baltic countries, and the round-

Why are many Americans still treating FDR as a national hero? His contempt for the U.S. Constitution, his creation of the national welfare state and his incarceration of U.S. citizens in concentration camps, is a horrifying legacy. So are his deceits in getting America into World War II, while assuring the American public that he was doing everything he could to keep us at peace. He befriended Josef Stalin, another monster, by granting diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union, shortly after it had deliberately starved to death millions of Ukrainians. During the war, he urged Hollywood to make pro-Soviet films. FDR also ordered the carpet bombing of cities for the explicit purpose of killing as many civilians as possible. Left: FDR addresses Congress, January 3, 1938.

ing up of some millions of Russian soldiers and other anti-communist refugees in Germany after the war, to be turned back with Eisenhower's consent to Stalin for execution or the even worse enslavement in Russian starvation labor camps, are conveniently overlooked. Nor is anything said about the fact a Yugoslav scholar, Mihajlo Mihajlov, has recently, on the basis of Russian documents, disclosed that at least 12 million Russians passed through Stalin's concentration camps, with not more than half of them surviving. The intolerable Morgenthau Plan, approved by President Roosevelt, which envisaged the starvation of between 20 and 30 million Germans in the process of turning Germany back into an agricultural and pastoral nation, has now become no more than a subject for esoteric economic monographs. Only one adequate and accurate book of even this type, that by Nicholas Balabkins, *Germany Under Direct Controls* (1962), has so far appeared in English, and this has been unduly neglected or ignored.

Also overlooked today is the fact that virtually the entire Japanese population of the Pacific Coast was dragged out of their homes without provocation or the slightest need from the standpoint of our national security. The recent able and revealing book of Allan R. Bosworth, *American Concentration Camps* (1967), may redirect American and world attention to this scandalous episode, which was mainly the result of the brainstorm of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

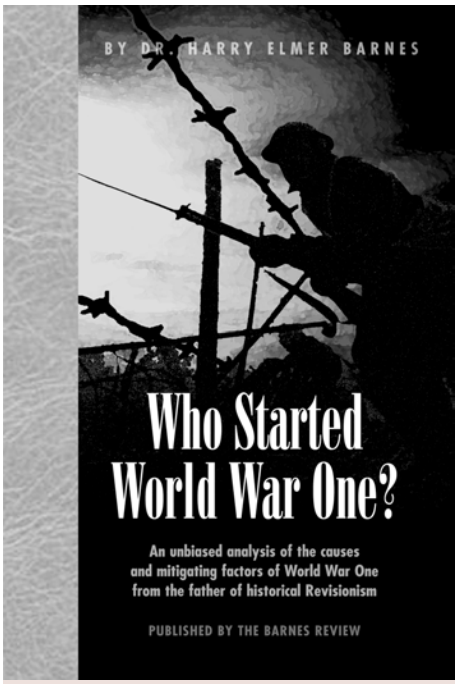
The above are a few of the facts and considerations that would have to be presented with adequate thoroughness in any World War II Revisionist book that could hope to counter the current smotherout pattern of anti-Revisionism.

Another obstacle lies in the fact that, as a result of brainwashing and indoctrination for a quarter of a century, the American public is not only ignorant of the facts involved in the smotherout approach but has lost much of the traditional national self-respect and public pride that controlled its reactions after the first World War. It remains my well-reasoned conviction, based on unexcelled experience, that the general acceptance of Revisionism in the late 1920s and the early 1930s was due more to public resentment at the "Uncle Shylock" slurs from abroad and the reneging of our former Allies with respect to the payment of their war debts than to all the Revisionist writings of the era.

This once-powerful impulse, arising from national pride, apparently no longer operates in this country: The American public has by now become thoroughly immune to the "Yanks Go Home" and comparable ungrateful epithets of our former Allies, and to the hostility and ingratitude of those who have taken our more than $100 billion in foreign aid and other public largesse since 1945, to say nothing of the previous lavish wartime aid.

When the Revisionists, after World War I, revealed how we had been lied to by gentlemen in British intelligence and propaganda work, such as Sir Gilbert Parker, there was a considerable backwash and much public indignation. When H. Montgomery Hyde published his book *Room 3603*, not only revealing but boasting of how we had been kicked around by Sir William Stephenson (the "Quiet Canadian") and his British intelligence goons, even to the extent of trying to break up anti-interventionist meetings in this country in 1940-41, there was hardly a ripple. The book attracted little attention, was usually commended when noticed at all, and received virtually no shocked condemnation.

When the conflict was over, the American public warmly supported the exposure of the anti-German propaganda of the First World War, such as the "Bryce Report," by Mock and Larson and others, but there has been no public or historical demand for an equally honest and searching investigation of the far more sweeping


BY DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES
Who Started World War One?
An unbiased analysis of the causes and mitigating factors of World War One from the father of historical Revisionism
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

WHO STARTED WORLD WAR I?

By Harry Elmer Barnes. World War I: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war"—that is what we have been told by those who wrote the history of World War I. But how much blame should Germany really bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? What was the complex set of circumstances that blew out of control after the assassination of an archduke of Austria-Hungary? What other options were left to the nations involved? How did England and Germany get involved in these matters? And why were Russia and France so eager for a fight? Follow along as Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes walks us through the complex history of the time—from the perspective of each of the participant nations. Softcover, 60 pages, #530, $6 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

and debatable propaganda relative to alleged German barbarism during World War II. Even to suggest the desirability of any such project would place the sponsor in professional, if not personal jeopardy.

Nor do we get any assistance or encouragement from the masochistic West Germans who, if anything, in their own blackout distortions and smotherout exceed the indictment of wartime Germany by their former enemies. This is the result of German self-flagellation and self-immolation, in sharp contrast to the ardently Revisionist proclivities of the Weimar Republic. Nevertheless, but perhaps fittingly, the West Germans get little credit even for this craven attitude. There are surely abundant reasons why all of us who lived through the barbarities of World War II and its aftermath should be ashamed of being members of the human race but certainly there is no sound basis for any unique German shame or self-flagellation.

History relative to World War II has now become a public propaganda enterprise rather than a historical problem. It has passed from the investigation of documents and other traditional historical evidence into a frenzied public debate over extermination archeology, comparative biology, clinical pathology and genocidal ethics, in which only one side has any decent opportunity to present its arguments and evidence. This diversified and confused conglomeration of fancy, myth, mendacity, vindictiveness and fraudulently unilateral vengeance surely provides no safeguard against the development, increasing imminence and destructive potential of a nuclear holocaust.

About the only rays of light and hope on the horizon for the moment are by-products of the Vietnam War. For the first time in all American history, except for the Mexican War landgrab, the liberals are not the shock troops of the warmongers, and many are preponderantly "doves," notably the younger liberals or the "new left." This has encouraged many of them who, as a group, have been less subject to the World War II brainwashing, to look back over their shoulder at liberal bellicosity in the past and examine its validity more rationally. This has already made many of them skeptical about the impeccable soundness of interventionist propaganda and the historical blackout relative to the two world wars of [the 20th century]. I have had more reasonably friendly and apparently honest inquiries about Revisionism in the last two years than in the previous twenty. This skeptical and inquiring attitude may grow; if so, it would have little patience with the assumptions, methods and literature of the smotherout.

Even more promising and potentially helpful has been the growth of the "credibility gap" with reference to the Vietnam War, primarily the gap between what Charles Austin Beard once designated as "the appearances and the realities" of administration assertions and assurances about our official policies in entering, continuing and escalating the war. This has especially impressed the liberal doves upon whom we must place our main hope in exposing and rebuffing the smotherout. Nothing would so quickly dissolve the smotherout as to apply to its attitudes and contentions the skeptical implications of the credibility gap. The smotherout would be hopelessly vulnerable to even a moderate application of the credibility-gap approach; it could fall apart quickly and hopelessly. Hence, we may appropriately, if with no premature assurance, welcome the growth of the credibility gap now being nursed and nourished by the Vietnam War.

May it grow, prosper and dispel the smotherout, but its lessons should not all be derived from the statements and actions of the Johnson administration. It should lead those amenable to fact and reason to turn back to the credibility gap in the prewar protestations of Wilson and Roosevelt, the latter being the most voluminous and impressive of all, and to the credibility gap in Truman's assertions about the necessity of bombing the Japanese cities and entering the Korean War, which even Gen. Omar Bradley designated as "the wrong war, in the wrong place and at the wrong time." The credibility gap in the position and protestations of the cold warrior "hawks," as pointed out by D.F. Fleming, John Lukacs, F.L. Schuman, David Horowitz, Murray N. Rothbard, James J. Martin and others, is even more grotesque and fictitious than that of the Johnson administration relative to Vietnam, but, fortunately, it does not as yet possess full official status and authority.

Hence, let us hail the credibility gap, whether derived from the doves, the hawks, the cold warriors or the Johnson administration and its predecessors. Its application to the smotherout provides the only hope on the horizon today of making Revisionism effective in gaining access to public opinion and policy and thus working for permanent peace. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *National Review*, April 20, 1965, 335-36.

2 (Of course, Barnes is confused here by the difference between a "gas chamber" and a "gas oven." Shortly after writing this article, he came to reject the entire Holocaust myth, not just part of it.)

3 Especially many entries in *Look*, the latest being March 21, 1967 and in *The Saturday Evening Post*, see October 22, 1965.

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes was a great pioneer of Revisionist writing in English. Focusing on European history in the 20th century, Barnes was relentless in his criticism of well paid, academic tripe that was (and is) passing for history. Barnes is the namesake of this magazine and we strive every issue to live up to his great reputation and academic standards. His admiration for Dr. Barnes led nationalist publisher Willis A. Carto to name this magazine after the great Revisionist to honor him. The Barnes Review was founded in October 1994. Barnes passed away in August 1968. Carto passed away in October of 2015.

A Brief Synopsis of the Career of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

By John Tiffany

Harry Elmer Barnes, the namesake and inspiration of this scholarly journal, has been called the last of the truly erudite historians. In a field marked by specialization, where the expert who studies, say, America in the 1770s may know little about what happened in America in the 1780s, Barnes was more of a Renaissance man, ranging over the gamut of history in every century and nation.

Not only that but, besides history, the highly influential Barnes also wrote about criminology, current events, economics, religion, social thought and sociology.

A human dynamo, Barnes was blessed with abundant energy, and not only when he was young. (He was born 129 years ago on June 15, 1889 and died just 50 years ago on August 25, 1968, at the age of 79.) Harry's scholarly output was unbeatable.

He was no ivory tower pundit, as so many are, but a man of passionate commitments, working whole-heartedly to advance the cause of truth. He sought—and believed all the clerisy should seek—to achieve a better world for mankind. He aimed to not only get to the truth of history but to put the lessons of history to work for us all. That's why his friend, fellow historian Carl Becker (1873-1945), called Barnes "the learned crusader."

In the 1930s, Barnes was acknowledged by one and all as a foremost intellectual. As Murray N. Rothbard noted: "His books were reviewed, invariably favorably, on the coveted page 1 of the *New York Sunday Times Book Review*. His column in the Scripps-Howard papers was read attentively by millions."

But shortly before America's senseless entry into the devastating war that would become World War II, the controlled opinion of the establishment veered away from a wise neutrality and non-interventionism, and the mass media and controlled politicians began to beat the tom-toms for war. Barnes and a smallish number of honest scholars (like historian Charles A. Beard and journalist John T. Flynn) refused to stampede along with the flip-flopping lemmings and stood staunchly for America first and peace.

As a result, Barnes was no longer lionized by the system but was cast into the outer darkness for the rest of his life. Wrote Rothbard, "Like Beard and Flynn, Barnes found himself hounded by former friends and colleagues and denounced as a 'Nazi' merely for cleaving to the liberal and pro-peace principles which all alike had shared a few short months before."

Barnes was removed from his columnist post by Scripps newspapers honcho Roy W. Howard, who bowed to pressure from advertisers.

The unpopular subjects of what really caused the so-called "good war," World War II, and the truth about Pearl Harbor are crucial to our understanding of why the world is as it is today, and Barnes, ignoring political correctness, pioneered in these areas after the war, to his eternal glory. He spent two decades exploding the myths of the "good war" and the "good war president" (FDR), and spent years on his magisterial article about Pearl Harbor that appeared in *Left and Right*, a journal of libertarian thought.

According to Barnes, Germany has become the scapegoat for causing the war, whereas the real blame lies with others, such as the British government, which had a devious plan to bring America into the war, and the Poles, who were more eager for war than the Germans. Adolf Hitler merely wanted to peacefully revise the Versailles Treaty.

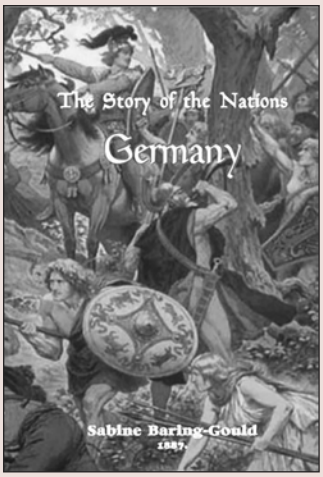
Barnes blamed the British, not the Germans, for the failure of the Munich conference. The British were more cruel than the Germans, as shown by their saturation bombings of civilian men, women and children.

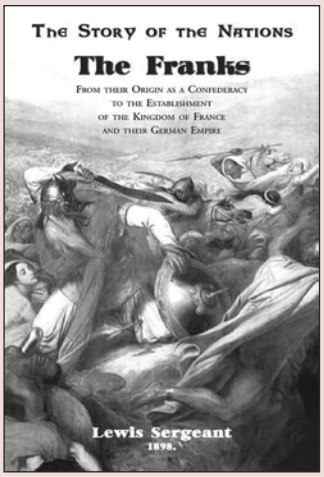
He wrote: "Let us look at the facts that confirm the assertion that Churchill knew, long before Pearl Harbor, that Britain could count on American aid as soon as Roosevelt could bring the country into the conflict."

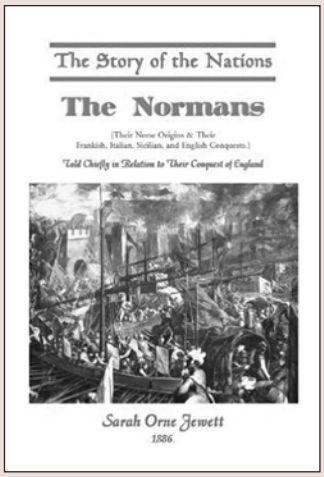
Barnes pointed to Gen. George Marshall's report that Hitler had no plan for world domination. When Hitler took over Austria, he did so peacefully; the Austrians supported the "invasion." And even if Germany took over Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the United States had nothing to fear.

Barnes wrote: "Our national security was not even remotely threatened in the case of either world war. There was no clear moral issue compelling us to intervene in either world conflict."

Harry Elmer Barnes is truly an American hero; he fought and suffered for the cause of historical truth, justice and peace. ❖







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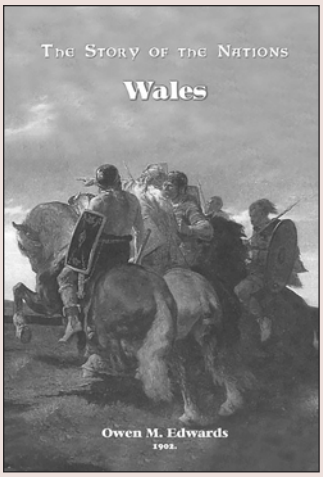

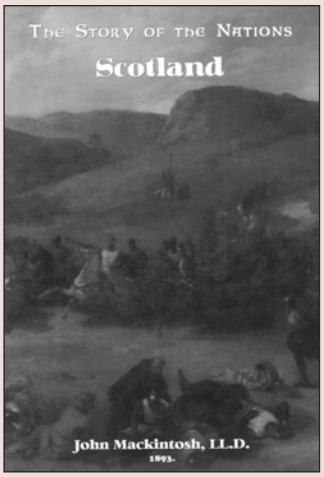

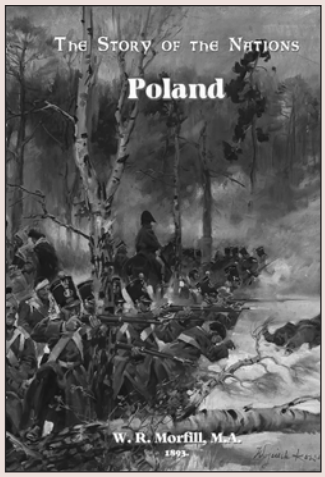

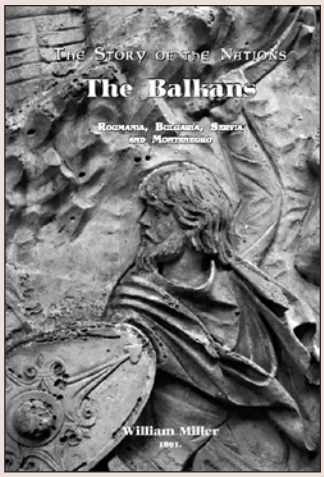

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World War I's *Terrible Genesis*

THE GREAT HARRY ELMER BARNES exploded the web of lies spun by the court historians about how World War I really got started. They, of course, blamed it all on the "dirty Germans." Despite the information contained in his magisterial work about World War I, *The Genesis of the World War: An Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt*, when World War II rolled around, it was *déjà vu* all over again. Far too many people in power had ignored or rejected the writings of this honest historian. Barnes, in fact, had been *far too honest* in assessing the true blame for WWI for their warmongering propaganda purposes.

By Marc Roland

The man in whose name this magazine has been publishing for the last 24 years was America's greatest intellectual hero during the first half of the last century. Proof lies in *The Genesis of the World War*, written by Harry Elmer Barnes shortly after the international conflict that claimed 18 million lives and 23 million wounded, plus 6 million missing in action, presumed dead, with an additional 2 million killed from diseases generated by the fighting.[1]

What could have been more important than determining the real causes for such an unprecedented catastrophe? That question had been authoritatively answered for the postwar world by Allied framers of the Versailles Treaty, when they declared that Germany and her allies were as solely responsible for the bloodshed as her enemies were entirely innocent of it. At that time, no one was more supportive of German guilt than Harry Barnes. He strongly supported America's involvement in the war, and composed anti-German propaganda so virulent, it was rejected by the National Board for Historical Service, as "too violent to be acceptable."[2]

HARRY ELMER BARNES

Like virtually all his fellow countrymen, he had been caught up in the manufactured hysteria generated by professional government agitators against an ersatz enemy.[3]

With the arrival of peace, however, Barnes anticipated studying the vast reams of official government papers pouring out of Germany, Eastern Europe and Russia, where, amid revolutionary chaos, previously classified telegrams, minutes of covert conferences, diplomatic correspondence, ministerial meetings, dated military orders and police dossiers were being eagerly collected by historians.

These state documents were made especially valuable by the absolute unavailability of their Allied counterparts, which were entirely classified, many sealed for the next 100 years. But the now-disclosed archives of defeated Imperial Germany, murdered or escaped Balkan royalty and dis-

Serbian King Alexander, 26, (right, with raised pistol) and his wife, Queen Draga (far right), were assassinated by a group of mutinous army officers, the night of June 10-11, 1903. Reportedly Draga was killed instantly while the king was wounded—then both bodies were thrown out a palace window. People had grown angry at the young king's social and political policies. The mastermind of the coup was Col. Dragutin Dimitryevich, later involved in the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914, sparking WWI. AKG IMAGES

solved czarist Russia contained numerous copies of the French, British and American files still locked away in secret. Accordingly, their pristine, original source materials left an unbroken paper trail in precise detail—virtually hour by hour, sometimes minute by minute—to all of the events leading up to the outbreak of war in 1914.

Standing out in bold relief were the names and identities of the men who engineered the cataclysm. Some were already well-known, public figures, but many were obscure characters working behind the scenes of Western Civilization's worst tragedy. The prospect of examining this wealth of documentation fired in Barnes "an ardent desire to execute an adequate exposure of the authors of the late World War [World War I] in particular."[4]

He assumed they could only be Kaiser Wilhelm II and members of the German General Staff. But as the American historian began reading the words of not only German, but of a dozen different government officials, most of them hostile to Germany, Barnes was horrified to learn that this newly revealed, primary evidence contradicted everything he had been told about the war's origins. It not only absolved Germany of all guilt, but showed how the Kaiser was the sole world leader at the time who personally strove to extinguish the war before it spread into a wider conflict. All other foreign statesmen, on the contrary, fanned its flames and conspired for Europe's mutual slaughter as the best means for fulfilling their various agendas.

The French, consumed with *revanche* for their 1871 humiliation by Bismarck, were matched by Russian humiliation in the 1905 Battle of Tsushima Strait and the ongoing threat of revolution, while Serbian humiliation for the illusionary loss of tiny Bosnia and even smaller Herzegovina in 1908 to Austria could only be made right by dominating the Balkans with a "Greater Serbia."[5]

These continental ambitions were first financially, then militarily aided and abetted by England, only because their fulfillment in a general European war would rid the British empire of its German commercial competitor, at the same moment restoring the balance of power in London's favor. U.S. interest in Anglo-French victory was likewise economic, because American investors had lent the 21st-century equivalent of many billions of dollars to the Allies, whose defeat would be a severe financial blow to

BETTMANN/CORBIS

Archduke Ferdinand and his wife Sophie one hour before they were killed by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo.

rich bankers on Wall Street.

All this and much more were spelled out by the flood of contemporaneous records Harry Barnes examined for eight years. His *In Quest of Truth and Justice: Debunking the War Guilt Myth* was, as even an otherwise hostile Wikipedia is forced to admit, "the first American book written about 1914 that was based upon the available primary sources."[6]

A fresh spate of them almost immediately after its release during 1928 compelled the author less to revise than expand his conclusions already presented in his *In Quest of Truth and Justice*. His publication the following year of *The Genesis of the World War: An Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt* was not only among the finest histories in the English language, but a documented, blow-by-blow account of the monstrous villains who perpetrated one of the bloodiest crimes of all time.

This eminently readable book, with its clear ring of truth, became an instant and international, if hotly controversial, bestseller. Its terrific success defied carping mainstream critics and court historians, winning the plaudits of public and colleagues alike. Charles A. Beard, "one of the most influential American historians of the first half of the 20th century," openly praised *The Genesis of the World War* as a monumental exposé of the subterranean forces in international affairs that deliberately brought about the international disaster.[8] The book was similarly extolled by H.L. Mencken, the renowned Sage of Baltimore, "probably the most influential American literary critic of the 1920s."[9]

Certainly, *The Genesis of the World War*'s most vital revelations—the essence and crux of the author's work and discoveries—appear in Chapter IV, "The Assassination of the Archduke and the Austro-Serb Crisis." It is here that culmination of the previous years' cautious preparations for war and concomitant subversion of peace culminated in specific actions and decisions that ignited the long-schemed-for and fatal catalyst of 1914.

Barnes said:

> In no respect has the newly revealed information been more startling or revolutionary than with regard to the explicit and direct guilt of Serbia in precipitating the immediate causes of the World War. Down to 1919, it was generally believed that Serbia was an oppressed and innocent little country, while wholly lacking in responsibility for assassination of the archduke and did everything within the bounds of reason to satisfy the utterly unjustifiable and insulting demands of Austria-Hungary. The commission appointed at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919 to investigate the responsibility for the war reported that a crime committed by an Austro-Hungarian subject within the territory of the Dual Monarchy can in no way compromise Serbia, and contended that the war had arisen in consequence of Austria-Hungary's deliberate intention to destroy this brave little country.
>
> The technique of government in this area has been a mixture of tyranny, intrigue and assassination. In 1903, the entire royal family of

> Serbia and most of their ministers were assassinated in one of the most brutal murders in the annals of political history. Edward VII of England ostentatiously blacklisted the dynasty, which was brought in by the wholesale murders. The present dynasty of Serbia was thus installed, and it was one of the members of the band of assassins of 1903 that took the lead in the plot of 1914.[10]

Although the Serbian government survived the war, regime officials, unlike Western counterparts, opened all their files, literally boasting about their behavior that contributed so significantly to the clash of arms, which they regarded chiefly as a prerequisite for the birth of a "Greater Serbia." The death of 26 million foreigners, most of them allies, paled before the achievement of such a sacred goal. The damning information provided by virtual libraries of the period was particularly reaffirmed and even supplemented by Ljuba Jovanovitch, wartime Serbia's government minister of education, and Dr. Stanoje Stanojevitch, professor of national history at the University of Belgrade, a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the country's chief historian, academic and leader of many scientific and publishing enterprises. He published no fewer than 616 works, including the authoritative *History of the Serbian People*.[11]

As such, Jovanovitch and Stanojevitch were eminently qualified as highly placed eyewitnesses to the events documented by the Serbian government records. Both stated that Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination—the murder that triggered a world war—was not the desperate act of a single, Serbian patriot to heroically free his oppressed country from foreign domination, but had been planned and organized seven months earlier by Col. Dragutin Dimitrijevitch, chief of the Intelligence Division of the Serbian General Staff. Eleven years before, he was among the killers of Serbia's own royal fam-

The Works of Harry Barnes

Harry Elmer Barnes, best known for his historical Revisionism and unbiased analysis of the World War II "holocaust" of incarcerated Jews in labor camps, was prodigious in his scholarly output. He summarized vast quantities of information and presented histories that were "usable" to readers. He published more than 30 books, 100 essays and 600 articles and book reviews. In 1994, Willis A. Carto—a huge admirer of the work of Dr. Barnes—named this magazine after his friend and mentor. Since then, The Barnes Review Revisionist history magazine has striven to examine the most contentious historical topics with one thing in mind: Bring history into accord with the facts, at the same time shunning wartime propaganda written by the victors.

Notable writings by Harry Elmer Barnes include:

- *A History of the Penal, Reformatory and Correctional Institutions of the State of New Jersey* (1918)
- *Social History of the Western World* (1921)
- *The New History and the Social Studies* (1925)
- *The Genesis of the World War* [World War I] (1926)
- *In Quest of Truth and Justice: Debunking the War Guilt Myth* (1928)
- *The Twilight of Christianity* (1929)
- *The History of Western Civilization* (two volumes, 1935)
- *A History of Historical Writing* (1937)
- *An Economic History of the Western World* (1937)
- *An Intellectual and Cultural History of the Western World* (three volumes, 1937)
- *Social Thought from Lore to Science* (with Howard Becker, 1938)
- "World War of 1914-1918," in W.W. Waller, ed., *War in the Twentieth Century* (1940)
- *New Horizons in Criminology* (1943, 1959)
- *Survey of Western Civilization* (1947)
- *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace: A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath* (H.E. Barnes, ed., 1952)
- *Revisionism and the Promotion of Peace* (1958)
- *The Public Stake in Revisionism* (1967)
- *Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century* (1968)
- *Barnes Against the Blackout: Essays Against Interventionism*

Emperor Franz Joseph

Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph (1830-1916) was a hard-working, serious ruler. His government, while strict, was well organized and honest. Franz Joseph became the most respected and beloved of the Habsburg dynasty, ruling for 68 years. But when Austria annexed little Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 many Serbs living there wanted a pan-Slavic state instead, led by Serbia. Two Balkan wars only added to the friction, leading to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. Following the murder, Franz Joseph favored war, and World War I began in less than two months.

PHOTO: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ily—wives, children, even servants. Following his role in this comprehensive regicide, Dimitrijevitch devoted himself completely to the *Crna ruka*, or "Black Hand," a secret terrorist society employing homicide and torture to unite the Balkans—even those peoples, like the Slovenes and Croats, who hated the Serbs—into a Greater Serbia.

By the beginning of 1914, the Black Hand numbered 100,000 Serbs, many of them high-ranking Serbian army officers and government officials, thanks in part to Crown Prince Alexander, an enthusiastic financial supporter. In spring 1914, Col. Dimitrijevitch provided petty criminal Gavrilo Princip and five other terminally insolvent drunks, renegades and muggers with training, revolvers and pistols, together with explosives and further instructions in their application from the Serb army arsenal at Kragujenac.

They would kill Austria's Franz Ferdinand, not because he was their chief oppressor, but because he was Serbia's friend.

Barnes explains:

> It was the archduke's plan to give the Austrian Slavs greater freedom in a tripartite monarchy, which was a chief reason for the Serbian determination to assassinate Franz Ferdinand. There was nothing the adherents of the Greater Serbia idea more feared than a change in the Austrian policy, which would make Serbians contented with Austrian rule and reluctant to fight for independence. Down to June 28, 1914 [when the archduke and his wife were murdered], Germany had constantly opposed forcible Austrian intervention against Serbia. As late as July 1, 1914, Count Tisza, the Hungarian prime minister, accused the Kaiser of special fondness for Serbia.[12]

After Archduke Ferdinand's death, Prime Minister Nikola Pashitch publicly disavowed any advance knowledge of the plot. But he could have hardly been unaware of what was afoot, when even his own cabinet knew that the Black Hand had already settled on the Austrian's death by late May 1914, a full month before the assassination, as stated in an official government tome, *The Blood of Slavdom*, issued on the 10th anniversary of the royal homicide.[13]

Moreover, Princip and his circle of accomplices had been recruited by a Black Hand leader, Victor Tsiganoritch, a confidant and close friend of Pashitch.

The Serbian government's behavior after June 28 clearly implied complicity in the assassination. "During this same period," Barnes writes, "the Serbian press glorified the assassins, and proclaimed it to be a noble, patriotic achievement. In estimating the significance of such an argument, we must remember that the Serbian government had in 1909 made a solemn promise to the Austrian government that it would curb the intrigues and plots against Austrian authority and punish those guilty of such activity." Meanwhile, Serb Crown Prince Alexander told the Russian ambassador, Count Alexander Petrovich Izvolsky, regarding Franz Ferdinand's murder, "We have done a good piece of work," and "gave valuable gifts" to the plotters.[14]

In stark contrast, Franz Josef I showed extraordinary forbearance, as the elderly Austrian emperor was deluged with outraged condolences from around the world, even from some of his enemies. For nearly a month after the murder of his younger brother—the heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne—the Austrians waited in vain for Serb authorities to investigate the crime. On July 23, all patience at an end, Vienna at last sent them an ultimatum. The Serbs answered by fully mobilizing their army (in those days, tantamount to a declaration of war), before their official response was even composed, let alone sent, and prior to Austrian mobilization, which was itself only partial.

Barnes draws an illustrative analogy between Austria at this time and

Based on a nightmare he had in which Europe was threatened by Asia, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany coined the term "yellow peril" and commissioned this 1895 drawing by Hermann Knackfuess, titled "Peoples of Europe, protect your sacred possessions" (your faith and your home). The archangel Michael exhorts Britannia and other personifications of the European nations, while a Buddha-like figure representing the Far East approaches in a threatening storm. AKG IMAGES

the United States of America:

> American readers can perhaps get some idea of the Austrian feeling by imagining the attitude of the U.S. if Theodore Roosevelt and his wife had been assassinated at El Paso, Texas, on July 4, 1901, while watching a review of the Rough Riders, their assassins having been members of a notorious Mexican secret society which had plotted for years against the United States, with the Mexican papers acclaiming the assassination as a noble and heroic act. There is little probability that under these circumstances the U.S. would have delayed even long enough to send an ultimatum to Mexico. In all probability, American military forces would have been rushed into Mexico without any formal diplomatic exchanges whatever.

Barnes concluded that "the full responsibility for the immediate crisis, which ultimately was manipulated into the origins of a general European war, falls entirely upon Serbia," where the Black Hand "actually brought on the war."[15]

The Serbs would have never dared provoke hostilities against Austria without Russian backing. During summer 1913, and again the following February, the ambassador of the Russian empire in Belgrade, Nikolay von Hartwig, repeatedly assured Col. Dimitrijevitch of full Russian support in the event of an armed confrontation with Austro-Hungary, and made good his promise in March 1914, with the covert arrival in Belgrade of modern weapon stocks from Moscow. Dimitrijevitch further colluded that same spring for more military hardware with Wiktor Artamonov, Russian military attaché in Belgrade.

These transactions were mostly kept hidden from Czar Nicholas II, who opposed meddling in the Balkans and was only consulted when his signature was required for what had already become an *fait accompli*. The well-meaning but weak-willed monarch allowed himself to be manipulated by determined conspirators, like von Hartwig and Artamonov.

Kaiser Wilhelm was no less unaware of their plans to ignite a general war, when he pressed Austria on July 27 to suspend her half-hearted mobilization for open negotiation with the Russians. The Russians were under no obligation to intervene on Belgrade's behalf, because they had no treaty, much less a formal alliance with Serbia.

As Barnes points out, their moral outrage on behalf of fellow Slavs was expedient pretense, nothing more:

> Perhaps most astonishing of all is the fact that in the secret negotiations with Turkey from October to December 1911, Russia offered to protect Turkey from the Balkan states [especially the Serbs, with their hearts set on acquiring Bosnia and Herzegovina], if Turkey would give Russia the freedom of the

Sir Edward Grey

British foreign secretary during 1905-1916 Sir Edward Grey was no Winston Churchill. Churchill viewed war as a great adventure. But, while playing an enigmatic double game with the Entente powers and the Germans and Austrians, Grey was unable to stop the powers who seemed hell bent on having a war. Paradoxically Grey, on August 3, 1914, in the House of Commons, made the best speech of his life, laying out a case for war.

> [Bosporus] straits. … While the very existence of Austria was at stake, the safety and territorial integrity of Russia were in no sense directly involved in the Serbian crisis. There was an intense nationalistic [imperialistic] spirit among the Serbs, who desired to unite the southern Slavic peoples into a great Serbian kingdom.

Barnes continued:

> This aspiration was encouraged by Russia and was obstructed by Austria-Hungary. The Serbs decided that Franz Ferdinand must be assassinated to forestall this plan and also provoke a general European war in which through the aid of Russia they hoped to bring to realization the greater Serbian program. … It was the Russians' intervention which transformed the local, putative war into a conflict of European proportions. The Austrian war on Serbia did not in itself involve or necessitate a European war. It was the unjustified and indefensible intervention of Russia, urged on by France, which produced the wider conflict.[16]

As long before as autumn 1912, French President Raymond Poincaré gave a "blank check" to Russia, for use whenever she made war on Austria, Germany's closest ally. That would be the cue signaling the intervention of the French army.

Despite the intolerable situation created by Belgrade, the Austrians held back from military reprisals for fear of provoking England, because her displeasure could result in a full-blown European war. To their happy surprise they soon learned that "Sir Edward Grey [London's foreign secretary] conceded the fact that the Serbians would have to be humiliated."[17]

His words seemed supported by public opinion, as published in the British press. Typical was *The Manchester Guardian*: "If one could tow Serbia to the edge of the ocean and swamp it, the atmosphere of Europe would be cleared." Similar sentiment was expressed by the *John Bull* newspaper: "Serbia ought to disappear. Let us efface it from the map of Europe."[18]

It was with horrified astonishment, then, as Vienna was informed on August 4 that the British government had made an abrupt *volte-face* by declaring war against the Central Powers. Grey and the British press had successfully deceived the Austrians into attacking Serbia, now being depicted as the guiltless, defenseless, liberty-loving victim of Teutonic rapacity, a propaganda portrayal needed to inflame British public opinion with sufficient indignation for unwittingly taking up arms on behalf of faceless, imperial monopolists.

Harry Barnes had high hopes for his book:

> If we can but understand how totally and terribly we were "taken in" between 1914 and 1918 by the salesmen of this most holy and idealistic world conflict, we shall be the better prepared to be on our guard against the seductive lies and deceptions which will be put forward by similar groups when urging the necessity of another world catastrophe in order to "crush militarism," "make the world safe for democracy," put an end to all further wars etc.[19]

Agreeing with the abundance of documented facts and truth he revealed in *The Genesis of the World War* was far too much to expect from most of his fellow Americans and their wartime allies. Doing so, all of them would have had to admit that they were duped into killing and injuring tens of millions of innocent human beings, including their own losses. Certainly, the British and French victors feasting on German reparations could never consider Barnes's book.

Sadly, just 20 years after its publication, the same powers were warring across the world again, affirming that infamous observation made by a great German philosopher, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel: "We learn from history that men do not learn from history." ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Barnes, Henry Elmer. *The Genesis of the World War: An Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt*. 2017 reprint by Forgotten Books (London) of the original 1929 edition, New York: Knopf. Available on-line at: archive.org/stream/genesisofworld wa00harr#page/n7/mode/2up. Figures from *The International Encyclopedia of World War One*. www.encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/home/.

2 Lipstadt, Deborah. *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*. New York: Free Press, 1993.

3 See Marc Roland's article, "World War I Hollywood: The Golden Age of Hate," THE BARNES REVIEW, July/August 2017, Vol. XXIII, No. 4.

4 *The Genesis of the World War: An Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt. Op cit*. Preface.

5 In the Battle of Tsushima Strait, the Russian fleet, after steaming 18,000 miles to do battle, was badly beaten by a Japanese squadron, much to the ridicule of the outside world. Until 1908, Bosnia and Herzegovina were provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Their Slavic inhabitants cheered the Austrian annexation, because it reunited them with European civilization. The Serbs, however, regarded Bosnia and Herzegovina as their own components in a "Greater Serbia."

6 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Elmer_Barnes.

7 Barnes, Harry E. *In Quest of Truth and Justice: Debunking the War Guilt Myth*. 2017 reprint by Forgotten Books (London) of the original 1928 edition, Chicago: National Historical Society. Available on-line at ia800608.us.archive.org/19/ items/inquestoftruthju00harr/inquestoftruthju00harr.pdf.

8 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_A._Beard.

9 *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. https://www.britannica.com/biography/H-L-Mencken.

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11 Stanojevic, Stanoje. *Istorija srpskog naroda. History of the Serbian People*. Beograd: Ethos, 2009 reprint of the 1923 original.

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17 *Ibid*.

19 Mombauer, Annika. *The Origins of the First World War*. London: Pearson, 2002.

20 Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. *The Philosophy of History*. Vol. 46, Great Books of the Western World Collection. London: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1952.

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, kaccess the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR

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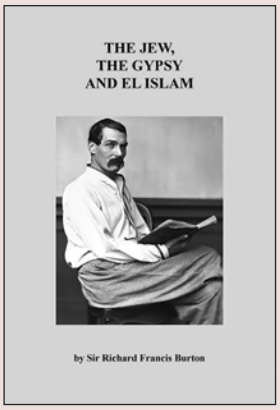
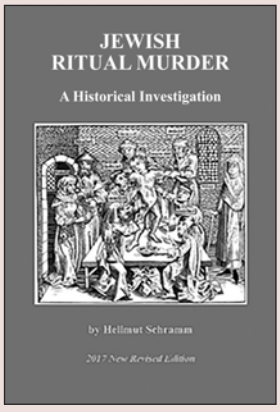


Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, co-discoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Hanning Speke, and British consul on the island of Fernando Po off the coast of Equatorial Guinea, at Santos, Brazil, at Damascus, Syria and at Trieste, Austria-Hungary. He was one of the most important linguists of his day, creating a well-received direct-from-Arabic English translation of the *Arabian Nights* in 16 volumes. He was one of the original English translators of the *Kama Sutra*, an excellent swordsman and was knighted in 1886. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going nearly undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. However, the real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Interestingly, this essay was four times longer in its original unpublished format, which is now kept under lock and key in the archives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The story of how they got their hands on the original manuscript is discussed in the foreword. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, $16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H. (See page 80 for S&H.)

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation



Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its very worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. In this book by Dr. Hellmut Schramm, first published in 1943 in National Socialist Germany, the author weighs the evidence for and against this practice to determine whether such sacrifices were taking place in modern times. He analyzes the many cases of bodies found of small children who appeared to show evidence of ritual bloodletting. He also examines the practice of the sale of blood at certain times of the year to Jews for religious purposes. Contains chapters on ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz and Kiev and extensive appendices reproducing testimonies given at nine famous court cases involving alleged ritual murder. New revised edition 2017. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, $27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus S&H. (See page 80 for S&H.)

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BÉLA KUN

JEWISH NATIONALISM AND THE 1919 HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

An evil prominence was won by anti-Christian forces in the brief reign of terror of Béla Kun (Kohn) in Hungary

Béla Kun was Jewish Marxism at its most extreme degree. An arrogant Jewish nationalist, he adopted "socialism" as a means to gain power and to destroy gentile institutions. No other communist regime was as purely Jewish as in Hungary. It was termed the "Jewish government" at the time throughout Europe. Even among communists, though, Kun is seen as an unstable fanatic.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson

Béla Kun (born Béla Kohn, February 20, 1886–August 29, 1938, though this date is in dispute) was the most infamous Hungarian communist. His claim to fame is to have been the leader of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919. Following its fall, caused by Adm. Nicholas Horthy, he fled to the USSR where he led the Crimean Revolutionary Committee in the early 1920s. Thus, Kun organized two "Red Terrors," the first in Hungary and the second in the Crimea.

During the Great Purge of the 1930s, Kun was arrested and executed. Only upon Stalin's death was he officially rehabilitated. He was a chaotic friend of Lenin, but this rapidly ended when Kun found the dictator "too conservative." Kun founded the "ultra left" faction with other Jews such as Trotsky, Radek and Zinoviev. Kun never thought Marxism could be entrusted to a non- or semi-Jewish leader like Lenin. For this reason, he was vehemently opposed to the New Economic Policy, a brief period of market rule in Russia introduced by Lenin to permit some economic recovery after the civil war. Kun was seen as useful, but unstable.

Béla Kun at age 30 became dictator of Hungary a few months after crossing the border from Soviet Russia with a passport giving his name as "Major Sebestyen."

Kun was more a part of the Russian revolution than most people realize. Having served in the Austro-Hungarian army, he was captured by the Russians and joined with the Reds once the czar lost his grip on power. Typical of the "ultra left," he argued that Russians were incapable of such a lofty ideal as Marxism and considered his own Hungary to be an excellent candidate due to the long history of Jewish domination in the cities.

After the fall of the crown in Vienna, the former nations of the empire were in chaos. The economy had collapsed and the currency was worthless. In October 1918, the so-called "Aster Revolution" established

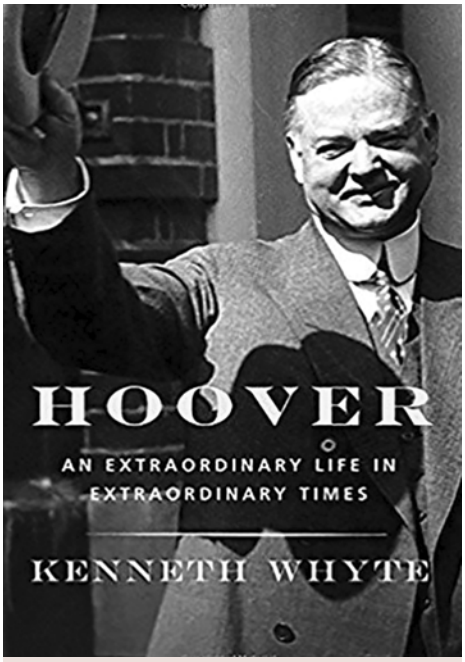
Left to right are bad guys Béla Kun, Jacques Sadoul, Leon Trotsky, Mikhail Frunze and Sergey Gusev. This photo was taken in Kharkov, Ukraine, in 1920, during the Russian Civil War. Frunze became military commissar and head of the Southern Army Group of the Red Army Eastern Front. Capt. Sadoul, a communist born in France, worked closely with the Bosheviks. Later a Stalin apologist and *Izvestia* correspondent, he helped the USSR maintain close contact with the French establishment.

a weak socialist state called the "Hungarian Democratic Republic." The Social Democrats were the largest party in Hungary by far, but they were alienated from the new state. The new government made Hungary formally independent. Its prime minister was Count Mihaly Karolyi, one of the few Hungarian elites to oppose World War I.

The communists promised to grant all land to the peasants, but the dominant Social Democrats in parliament refused this, believing it would lead to a free market of agricultural goods. Empowering the conservative peasantry was not remotely on the agenda of the left at the time. It was believed that Karolyi's ties with France would permit Hungary a better deal as World War I came to an end. They were mistaken.

In 1919, Hungary was cut in half by the Treaty of Trianon. The "Vix Note" was the telegram of French Col. Ferdinand Vix that ordered the Hungarian army to retreat further into the interior of Hungary where the new border would be drawn. It created sufficient outrage to topple the government of Karolyi. Magyar nationalists were livid. Making matters more awkward, Karolyi, a pacifist, had begun dismantling Hungary's armed forces. His timing couldn't have been worse. He eventually reversed himself and saw the newly formed USSR as his only possible ally against the Allies that had betrayed him and his nation.

Kun carved his political niche in his vehement opposition to the new state. He was seen to be a representative of the USSR, which served him well later on. The Soviets were the only country to offer assistance in revising this development. Suddenly, Kun was in high demand given his connections with the Reds. Karolyi was failing on all fronts as inflation soared. Kun offered his terms—the creation of a large Communist Party including the socialists. Karolyi had no choice but to agree. (Szilassy, 1971)



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Having previously been arrested by Karolyi, Kun dictated terms to his captors from his cell. Events were moving rapidly. In March of 1919, the Soviet Republic of Hungary was announced. It was recognized immediately by the Allies. In a matter of weeks, Lenin gave the order that the more moderate socialists be purged. The "coalition" was a scam. The former president was arrested, but managed to escape to France.

The new Hungarian Soviet state was almost exclusively Jewish. Kun thought it might be to the communists' advantage to present a more diverse face to the world, so he appointed Sandor Garbai—the only gentile in the government—as president. But Garbai was given no power. Matyas Rakosi, the later Jewish Stalinist dictator of Hungary, stated that "the party's Jewish leaders took the gentile Garbai in so that they would have somebody to sign the death sentences on Shabbat." (Muller, 2010)

The first government of the Soviet republic was made up of the following men: Béla Kun, Vilmos Bahm, Tibor Szamuely, Gyorgy Nyisztor, Jeno Varga, Zsigmond Kunfi, Dezso Bokanyi, Jozsef Pogany, Bela Vaago, Zoltan Ronai, Karoly Vantus, Jeno Landler, Bela Szanto, Sandor Szabados, Gyorgy Lukacs, Jeno Hamburger, Gyula Hevesi, Antal Dovcsak, Gyula Lengyel, Bela Vago and Garbai made up the elite. As mentioned, all but Garbai were Jewish. All were from privileged, middle-class families. While Marxism had always been a Jewish domain, no state was as ethnically pure in its leadership as Hungary. Garbai remained the public face of the state but, behind the scenes, Kun ran the government as "foreign minister."

The social backgrounds of the revolutionary leaders of both 1918 and 1919 are impressively similar to those of the old regime ministers. One of the Bolsheviks, Gyorgy Lukacs, the now famous Marxist philosopher, was, like Harkanyi, the son of a wealthy banker—and like Harkanyi, an exception in the sample. More typical were Oszkar Jaszi and Pal Szende, the leaders of the democratic revolution of 1918:

> Like the self-made old regime ministers, both these men made strikingly successful careers as intellectuals and politicians in prewar Budapest, although both were born humbly, the sons of country doctors, in northeastern Hungary. … None of the fathers of these Jewish revolutionaries tilled the soil, and all derived their livelihood from their education. (McCagg, 1972)

The state's first action was to "nationalize" all farmland, in effect taking all of Hungary into the leaders' personal ownership. In their campaign against the previous government, the Reds had promised to "redistribute" land to the peasantry, but they refused the moment they took power. Rather, they created Stalinist collectives under their direct control.

Similarly promising worker control over industry, the party brought it under their direct control instead. The blatant corruption of this system and the stress on Jewish nationalism made this government merely a group of thieves who just took everything that wasn't nailed down and called the result "socialism." (Deak, 1968)

The irony was that the party received its support primarily due to the promise that it would restore Hungary's former borders. They cynically used nationalism to gain support and, once in power, jettisoned their coalition partners and created a totalitarian organization. They nationalized not just productive capital, but personal property as well. They took all jewelry, art and anything of value and made it the "property of the proletariat." (Deak 1968) It just enriched the cabal. Few were fooled.

Needless to say, food production collapsed. In response, Kun formed the "Lenin Boys," Jewish thugs that were sent into the countryside to take as much food as possible. The Lenin Boys proceeded to engage in

the Red Terror.

Tibor Szamuely, a member of the government, stated:

> Everywhere counter-revolutionaries run about and swagger, beat them down! Beat their heads where you find them! If counter-revolutionaries were to gain the upper hand for even a single hour, there will be no mercy for any proletarian. Before they stifle the revolution, suffocate them in their own blood! (Hajdu, 2010)

The Lenin Boys used their mission of requisitioning food from the gentiles in the countryside as their pretext for extreme violence. The group was led by a gentile, Jozef Cserny, though his religious background is in dispute. Once the Soviet state was defeated, he was executed for his crimes. While Kun's regime was very brief, it was bloody.

In some parts of Europe, the terror was simply called the "Jewish terror." The common folk of Hungary would refer to the Red state as "Jewish" given its ethnic nature. It is not a stretch to say that when official organs referred to the "proletariat," they were referring to Jews. This is confirmed by the writings of the government at the time. McCagg writes:

> Hungary's leading assimilationist Jewish journal, the *Egyenloseg* (*Equality*), fell into the hands of reputed Zionists who greeted the revolution in the following euphoric terms: "New Hungary is created! The proletarian dictatorship of the poor and oppressed is born! And who can comprehend and greet it better than the millennially oppressed: the Jews? We are the proletariat of world history. The revolutionary flame which has burned beneath the surface of world history is now blazing up for the first time in a Jewish genius, Leon Trotsky! And it is blazing with a God-like force which shames every earlier revolutionary craving and consciousness! (Quoted in McCagg, 1972)

He goes on to state that the backgrounds of the Jewish revolutionaries were, as mentioned above, elite, or at least middle class. This was not a movement of the poor or dispossessed. Other factors led Jews to Marxism. Popular myth, then and now, held that Marxist socialism was concerned with the liberation of labor and the achievement of equality. Yet, not a single socialist government ever even had this as a priority.

McCagg also mentions that, prior to Kun's takeover, at least 12 Jews were in very high positions and held the rank of "state secretary." Jews prior to the 1918 takeover were not oppressed in any way. In fact, they were probably best tolerated in Hungary compared with any other European nation outside of England. McCagg argues that the mere fact that a man was a Jew in urban Hungary had no negative impact on his life. This makes the Magyar nation unique in Europe. Thus, Jews had no grounds on which to complain.

He writes further:

> Characteristically, in Hungary around 1900, the Jews, though they comprised only some 5% of the population, occupied almost all the key positions in the leading financial sector of the country's economy. They held also about 60% of the important posts in a burgeoning industrial establishment and constituted some 50% of all persons engaged in trade in the booming capital city, Budapest. Even those Jews who lived in villages were the capitalists of the area, because the noble landlords for a long time disdained anything to do with commerce and the peasants were slow to achieve the necessary funds and mobility to go into business.

George Lukacs, the main theoretician of the revolution, was the son of a millionaire banker. Being an establishment academic, McCagg is puzzled why the ruling class of Hungary would engage in revolution against itself. Fearing reprisal, he argues weakly because they were "urban and foreign." He offers no further explanation than that. He says sheepishly, "Its minority status and its 'for-

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Béla Kun and Tibor Szamuely, May 1, 1919. Kun and Szamuely were the leading figures in the 1919 Red dictatorship of Hungary. Under these two, everything glorious about Hungarian history was expunged or reinterpreted to conform to Marxist principles, playing up Lenin and Stalin while downplaying patriots like founder King Istvan, St. Laszlo or Matthias Corvinus.

eignness' can thus account for their interest in revolutionary change."

Chances are, McCagg knows the answer, but cannot utter it. The most obvious answer to his question is that they merely strengthened their ownership over the economy. The revolution had no impact on labor. They had absolutely no power and were ruled over by the same Jews who ruled over them before.

As we've mentioned, the same goes for the land. The state's rulers took a strong hold of the economy and turned it into an absolute one.

Istvan Deak writes:

> The great majority of the people's commissars, especially the communists, were not workers but journalists, lawyers, teachers, bank clerks and other intellectuals. Only a minority had any experience in dealing with workers. Finally, the great majority of the people's commissars were Jews. Whether the proportion of Jews among the commissars was over 70% as Frank Eckelt claims, or 95% as Oscar Jaszi has argued, the fact remains that all the truly important positions were occupied by people of Jewish background. (Deak, 1968)

Both Deak and McCagg are writing in mainstream academic journals. Around 1920, Oszkar Jaszi, after emigrating to Vienna upon the failure of the revolution, stated that the Hungarian Soviet Republic was the first government in world history where "Judaism has been brought to life without any limitations." The Hungarian language journal *Szombat* states, "After 1919, the official policy of the party aimed to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship of the Jews with great fervor." *Szombat* is a Jewish publication.

The Lenin Boys and other irregular units dispatched by Kun terrorized rural areas. This is the traditional domain of the gentile. The Lenin Boys would deliberately provoke rural violence by turning churches into clubs and brothels. Once attacked, they would kill many in "self defense." They began the campaign against the family to "collectivize women." Yet again, it just brought females under the direct control of the Lenin Boys. (Udvardy, 2007)

On June 24, 1919, the population had had enough and a counterrevolutionary riot broke out. Jozef Cserny wrote to Kun: "The proletarian dictatorship is in danger! In Budapest the counterrevolution is raging but has not yet won. The last three days showed that we can only quell the counterrevolution through blood."

The Red state in Hungary was typical of Jewish Marxism or Leninism. It was merely using the rhetoric of Marx to take power and to destroy churches. Its cynical and self-aggrandizing nature was obvious to all. The Red Terror did not have much time to develop, so estimates of the dead range from 200 to over 1,000. However, Kun would have killed many more, as he did in the Crimea where he oversaw the murder of 10,000 White POWs. (Cartledge, 2011)

Kun's Marxism was eccentric in that he saw the lower middle class as the primary enemy of his revolu-

tion. It's no accident that this was the most anti-Jewish demographic in Europe at the time. He states:

> Within the framework of capitalist society, the lower middle-class is immortal. Not only do small traders and small producers, worshipers of the principle of private property and credit, inevitably ensure the existence of parasites on the social organism, as being causes of the dissipation and waste of social labor; but also from out of their midst there appear the bearers of a special philosophy, directed for the purpose of restraining the proletarian revolution. … And this is the very reason why the lower middle-class masses are the most dangerous enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They represent a very strong section of society. Their special interests are absolutely incompatible with the economic disturbances which are the inevitable accompaniment of transitional periods.

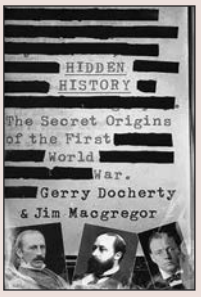
In almost all socialist systems, the lower-middle class *is* the proletariat. At the very least, they are the upper reaches of it. Never before has this class, comparatively poor and powerless, been the center of such contempt. The reasons cannot be found in Marx, so can they be found in Kun's Jewish nationalism? Jean Paul Sartre states:

> Besides this, many anti-Semites—the majority, perhaps—belong to the lower middle class of the towns; they are functionaries, office workers, small businessmen, who possess nothing. It is in opposing themselves to the Jew that they become conscious of being proprietors. In representing the Jew as a robber, they put themselves in the enviable position of people who could be robbed (Sartre, 1944).

The lower middle classes, in all forms of socialism, are treated no differently than those beneath them. They are victimized by capital as big business seeks their destruction so as to take their markets. In no way, according to Marx, Lenin or anyone else, are they oppressors. They are

TBR BOOKS ON WWI

Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War



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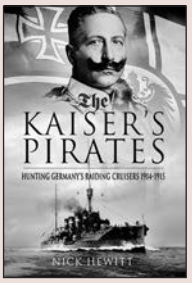

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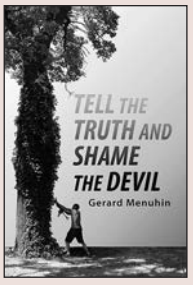

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oppressed. Speaking very generally, it is not out of place to mention that they also served as the main force for National Socialism. Kun's hatred for this class had an ethnic, not an economic, foundation.

This Soviet government lasted for 133 days, ending on August 1, 1919. The Soviet Republic had been formed on a nationalist basis to resist the Vix Note, and the Hungarian Red Army was formed toward that end. The truth is that it was nothing more than a Jewish "kahal" whose sole purpose was to despoil gentile property and destroy any vestige of Christianity. Because of this, it was poorly led and organized.

For this group of Jews to take power on a nationalist basis is the height of irony. They promised to redistribute land but they took it for themselves. They promised worker control over industry but they appointed their friends to run it and labor was exploited without mercy. Their rhetoric was meaningless.

Two months after coming to power through a coup, Kun attempted to appease nationalist opinion by bringing the Magyar state to its boundaries prior to the war. He invaded Slovakia and, soon after, Transylvania. He succeeded in Slovakia, but failed in Romania. The Jewish state had no ability to mobilize men and did not have the economy to fight a war of attrition. Its army was based on the former units of the Austro-Hungarian military stationed on Hungarian soil and fought for Kun only to expand Hungary's boundaries to their original form. Quite ironically, the Communist Party was brought to power on a nationalist basis and yet the Jewish leaders of the Marxist movement loathed nationalism.

The "revolution" failed due to the instability of its leader and the narrow social base of the party. The Jewish-run Red Army failed miserably against superior Romanian forces. Romania had invaded Hungarian disputed areas to keep the new state in its postwar boundaries dictated by the Treaty of Trianon, which sliced Hungary in half.

> "The atrocities of the Bolshevists filled the land of Hungary with horror.

Lenin promised to invade Hungary and expel the Romanians as Kun sought to restore a much larger Hungary. At home, Lenin had his hands full as the Red Army was defeated in Ukraine and was unable to intervene. The Romanians took Budapest on August 1.

As Kun was chased out of Hungary by the patriotic forces of Adm. Horthy, riots against Jews broke out. Kun took the treasury with him. Jewish arrogance had reached its limit and the population revolted. Horthy himself was against any pogroms, but he was unable to restrain the anger of Hungarians and military officers. There was no "White Terror." Rather, it was simply the mass arrest and punishment of communists, almost all of whom happened to be Jewish. Most Jews had fled, following Kun.

Looting occurred for a few days before the regent could restore order. Most of that was by foreign troops. The White Terror is yet another myth, and to the extent it existed, it was well earned. Horthy himself described Kun's reign:

> The atrocities of the Bolshevists filled the land with horror. Their agitators penetrated even into our hitherto peaceful district. The peasants were terrorized by groups of men who went from village to village, held courts martial and, with sadistic pleasure, hanged all those who in the war had been awarded the gold medal for bravery.
>
> "Terror is the principal weapon of our regime," boasted Tibor Szamuely, a close collaborator of Béla Kun, whose main function was that of an executioner. The Jews who had long been settled among us were the first to reprobate the crimes of their co-religionists, in whose hands the new regime almost exclusively rested. (Horthy, 2000)

Once defeated, Kun fled to the USSR where he was hired to "re-Bolshevize" the Crimea.

Kun became Lenin's functionary. Lenin sent him to Baku to control the Congress of Eastern Peoples. He was made part of the Military Council of the Southern Front. Here he acted as a "commissar" for Red forces under Mikhail Frunze, which were engaged in liquidating the remnants of the White Army.

His activities were nothing short of a true Red Terror. After the occupation of the Crimean Peninsula by the Reds, Lenin offered amnesty to White soldiers who remained there. They were scattered in the mountains. Kun ignored Lenin's orders, and he proceeded to slaughter 60,000 Crimean and White prisoners of war. It was a process of ethnic cleansing, and it was understood as such at the time. He was so sadistic in his methods that even the Red Army questioned his zeal. Yet, Lenin did not punish Kun or even mention these events. Rather, he sent Kun to Germany to start the revolution there. Lenin had sent him to Crimea precisely because he was aware of his methods. Lenin could kill all the Whites he wanted without getting his hands dirty.

The subsequent forced famine, which lasted until 1922, caused the death of 21% of the Crimean population. It was caused by the Reds due to Kun's confiscation of food, most of which was forced into export. The Italian Red Cross offered its assistance to the Soviets in Crimea, thinking they were innocent, but their offer was declined. (Kirimal, 1958)

Kun arrived in Saxony in the spring of 1921, where he was to prepare an uprising against the local government. His Jewish nationalism and

arrogance destroyed all he touched. While the German uprising was also entirely Jewish, he was still seen as impatient and ignored the views of local leftists.

Out of desperation, party leaders attempted to provoke their supporters into violent action. Hugo Eberlein, the Jewish leader of the Communist Party of Germany, was expert in creating false flags. He planned to fake kidnap party leaders and blame it on the police. Nothing came of this nonsense. Groups of communist supporters occupied the Leuna [Chemical] Works and called for mass action but were ignored. The Communist Party organized the violent action of dockworkers in Hamburg, but that too was ignored. Labor refused to support Kun. It was only a handful of Jewish leaders who acted—and acted poorly.

Stalin's police came for him in June of 1937. He dabbled in publishing and general pomposity within the USSR. He was accused of "sectarian deviation." He died on November 30, 1939 in NKVD custody, though the Soviet government later said he was killed in August of 1938. Only after the fall of the USSR did any real records of his death come to light. He had been imprisoned briefly. He was charged with leading a "counter-revolutionary terrorist cult," and was shot the same day.

The legacy of this man is an embarrassment to the communist movement. He was criticized all the time, yet Lenin sent him on some of his most sensitive missions. His Jewish nationalism was obvious, as were his personal arrogance and sense of omniscience. He never even pretended to care about labor. Communist states exploited labor ruthlessly. "Workers" and "proletarians" are code names that are known to initiates. At the broadest, they mean party members and supporters. At the narrowest, they refer to Jews. In Hungary, the latter definition became public policy. That Kun came to power on a nationalist upsurge is the height of political irony. He loathed gentiles and gentile nationalism. He took communist practice and reduced it to an extreme in 133 days. The only thing this man produced were gentile corpses. ❖

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According to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, "The Jews had played a very considerable role in the revolutionary uprisings in Russia and Germany, but their role in Hungary was truly a leading one. Of the 49 people's commissars, 31 were Jewish; the primary person among them was Béla Kun, the minister of foreign affairs who was in fact the head of the government; one and a half years later [after the collapse of his uprising in Hungary and his departure] he was to inundate the Crimea with blood." Pictured here is Béla Kun (Aaron Kohn). He proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat on March 21, 1919 in Budapest. After the bloody rule and collapse of his Soviet republic on August 1, 1919, he went to Russia and took part (after 1920) as a member of the Revolutionary War Council in the Russian civil war and spent many years participating in Bolshevik "purges," to which, just in the Crimea, 60,000-70,000 people fell victim. In 1935 he rose to become a delegate to the Comintern—and on November 30, 1939 was himself executed, shortly after this picture was snapped.

The Slaughter of a Christian Dynasty

One hundred years ago the czar and his family were brutally murdered by the non-Christian Bolsheviks. Yet it wasn't only the immediate family which was butchered—but also many more Romanov relatives as well. Martyrs to their faith, they are now recognized as saints . . .

By Michael Walsh

In July 2018, the centenary of a catastrophic event is widely commemorated throughout the Federation of Russia. Indeed, the entire nation remembers and revisits the terrible fate of the immediate imperial family and the blood-dynasty of one of Europe's oldest and most revered royal families.

On March 15, 1917, the lights first flickered and then went out in Imperial Russia. When Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate, a satanic darkness descended on the world's largest and richest nation. The candles spluttered into flame only with the assassination of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin on March 5, 1953. During 36 years of demonic Bolshevik butchery their barbarities were censored, justified and even praised by Western journalists and politicians.

Aided covertly by the United States, France and Britain, the Bolsheviks had consolidated their grip on Imperial Russia by 1922. The Bolsheviks in 1917, far from being a significant force, were almost caught off-guard when anarchic conditions enabled them to seize the initiative.

Czar Nicholas II, Czarina Alexandra Feodorovna, their daughters and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian empress. The royal blood of Europe was spilled—but by whom and for what purpose?

Lenin afterward remarked that "if only a handful of people in St. Petersburg had known what we were about to do we would never have achieved victory."

On the centenary of the massacre of the czar, the czarina, their children and servants, media was subdued. In December 2017 the *Daily Mail* criticized a Russian initiative aimed

at discovering if there had been a racist ritualistic agenda to the bloodletting that stunned the world.

When Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev signed a decree to build the "Museum of the Victims of Stalinist Repression," Russia's prime minister ran the risk of being charged by Israel with anti-Semitism.

For the purpose of diluting sympathy, the media perpetuates myths such as Russia's royals being out of touch with the people of their nation. In fact, Russia's pious royals got their hands dirty doing good deeds much more than did their extended family elsewhere in Europe.

The direct male line of the Romanov family came to an end when Empress Elizabeth died in 1762. The House of Holstein-Gottorp, a branch of the House of Oldenburg, ascended the throne in 1762 with Peter III, a grandson of Peter the Great. Hence, all Russian monarchs from the mid-18th century to the Russian Revolution descended from that branch. Though officially known as the House of Romanov, these descendants of the Romanov and Oldenburg dynasties are sometimes referred to as Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov.

Another myth is that the massacre of the martyred was confined to the czar and his family, whilst the fate of the dynasty's extended family remains a taboo topic.

THE ROMANOV DYNASTY

When in early 1917, Czar Nicholas II abdicated, the extended Romanov family had 65 members, 18 of whom were slaughtered by the bankrolled Bolsheviks between June 13, 1918 and July 18, 1918.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich (40), youngest brother of Czar Nicholas II, was arrested along with his last personal Russian secretary and friend Nikolay Nikolaevich Zhonson (Johnson) and taken to Perm in Siberia, on the order of the Council of the People's Commissars, which included both Vladimir Lenin and Josef Stalin. On the night June 12-13, 1918, the two (Michael Romanov and Nikolay Johnson) were taken to the woods outside Perm and killed; their bodies have never been discovered.

Czar Nicholas II and his immediate family were murdered by their Bolshevik guards on the night of July16-17, 1918.

On July 18, 1918, the following Romanovs were bound and taken to an abandoned mine outside of Alapayevsk, Siberia. There, each was blindfolded and forced to walk across a log placed over a 20-meters (66 feet) deep shaft. Grand Duke

Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and grand duchesses Olga Nikolaevna and Tatiana Nikolaevna appear in the group posing with the medical staff of the infirmary. During WWI (1914-1918) there was hardly a Russian serviceman who didn't directly or indirectly benefit from the compassion of members of Russia's imperial family.

Emperor Nicholas II refused to eat anything until he visited the Great War's wounded arriving at the hospital.

Above, Nicholas visits the wounded in a painting by Pavel Ryzhenko.

Below, the best medical experts worked at the monastery hospital provided by the personal stipend of Elisaveta Feodorovna. Operations were free of charge, and unfortunates refused by commercial doctors were healed. On leaving the Marfo-Mariinsky Hospital patients cried out, "Great Mother," as they called the abbess. Elisaveta Feodorovna assisted in operations, made dressings, consoled the sick and tried to alleviate suffering. Patients said the grand duchess had a curative power that helped them to endure pain and approve serious operations.

Sergei Mikhailovich refused and was shot.

The others in the party were roughly pushed into the mine shaft. The Cheka beat all the prisoners before throwing their victims into this pit, Elizabeth being the first. The victims included Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich (59), Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna (54), three brothers, who were the great-grandchildren of Emperor Nicholas I of Russia, Prince Ioann Constantinovich (32), Prince Constantine Constantinovich (28), Prince Igor Constantinovich (24) and Russian aristocrat and poet Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley (21); also Grand Duke Sergei's secretary, Fyodor Remez, and a Russian Orthodox nun, Varvara Yakovleva, a sister from the grand duchess's convent. Hand grenades were then hurled down the shaft, but only one victim, Fyodor Remez, died as a result of the explosions.

Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich (59), his brother Grand Duke Georgy Mikhailovich (56) and also their cousins, Grand Duke Dmitry Konstantinovich (58) and Grand Duke Pavel Alexandrovich (59), were shot outside the St. Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg.

The three grand dukes Nikolas,

Georgy and Dmitry were imprisoned at the Shpalernaya Prison in St. Petersburg.

During one night of January 1919 (presumed the night of 23 to 24 or from 28 to 29 or 30 January) the siblings were taken to the Trubetskoy bastion situated at St. Peter and Paul Fortress. Despite temperatures having plummeted to -4 degrees F, Red Army guards ordered the Dukes to remove their shirts and coats. More Red Army soldiers then appeared carrying another person, whom the grand dukes recognized as their cousin, Grand Duke Pavel (Paul) Alexandrovich.

The brothers were then escorted toward an improvised trench in the courtyard. As they passed the cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul where their ancestors were buried, the grand dukes crossed themselves. The prisoners were lined up before the ditch, in which there were already 13 bodies. Nicholas Mikhailovich, who had been carrying his cat, handed it to a soldier, asking him to look after it. All of the grand dukes faced death with the greatest courage.

Georgy and Dmitry prayed quietly, Dmitry for the forgiveness of his murderers. "Forgive them, for they know not what they do," seemed to be his last words. Pavel, who was very sick, was shot on a stretcher. Grand dukes Nikolas, Georgy and Dmitry were killed by the same blast. The fusillade of shots sent their bodies reeling into the trench.

Wall Street bankers financed the coup, in which few ethnic Russians played a leading part. Primarily, the purpose of the regime change was to seize Russia's natural resources and imperial wealth. Another purpose was to turn Russia into a vast slave plantation to serve the interests of Western banking and industrial conglomerates.

Reward for the slaughter of the Romanov dynasty and ongoing investment in the six-year-long civil war was provided by Wall Street banker Jacob Schiff (1847~1920).

Day and night the sisters watched over the patients, and the abbess was constantly at hand. She herself bandaged the wounds and often sat all night at a patient's bedside.

This German-born American Jew publicly celebrated the slaughter of the Romanovs and boasted that his support for the Bolsheviks had led to the seizure of Imperial Russia.

"Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we had hoped and striven for these long years."—Jacob Schiff, New York bankers, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Quote: *New York Times*, March 24, 1917.

The greatest coup in history is estimated to have directly or indirectly led to the martyrdom of between 70 million and 100 million people, mostly Christians. Jacob Schiff appears to have achieved the dubious distinction of being the biggest killer in the history of humankind, yet he

Russia was depicted as being of little significance, yet the Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917) was a family made up of Europe's royal houses. Theirs was the blood of England, Denmark, Greece, Germany, Romania, the Habsburg Dynasty, Russia and Serbia, then a powerful state.

is unheard of in the West.

Throughout the six-year insurrection the Bolshevik hold on Russia was tenuous whilst the presence of the Imperial Russian family posed a constant threat. Russian historian V.M. Khrustalev believes the Bolsheviks had drawn up a plan to gather together the entire Romanov family and remove the dynasty's immediate and distant family members to a place beyond the Ural Mountains where for the time being, at least, the Bolsheviks held control. As the conflict's front was rapidly changing, opportunity was sought to destroy the family before rescue could take place.

In 1918 the Bolsheviks were primarily made up of Vladimir Lenin (born Goldman, his mother's maiden surname Blank), Yakov Sverdlov, Moisey Uritsky, Grigory Zinoviev (born Hirsch Apfelbaum, known also under the name Ovsei-Gershon Aronovich Radomyslsky), Sergey Gusev (Yakov Davidovich Drabkin) and Felix Dzerzhinsky: All were Jewish and spoke fluent Yiddish.

In the spring of 1918, the Romanov family was arrested and sent to the Urals from Petrograd. Judging by surviving documents, the elaborate transfers took place under the close supervision of the Ural Bolsheviks based in Yekaterinburg.

Yakov Sverdlov (Yankel-Aaron Movshevich Solomon) was one of the most feared and mysterious figures in Russian history. The role of this outlaw and his gang of marauders appears to be a taboo topic in Western media.

U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1910) is shown second from the left. Behind his left shoulder is Jacob Schiff with his trademark white beard. Schiff hated the Romanovs and wanted them dead.

Such was Sverdlov's omnipotent role that a huge region and the largest city in Siberia have been named in his honor; likewise, a plaza in central Moscow. The name Sverdlov has been attached to tens of settlements, railway stations and collective farms. It has been awarded to many Soviet institutions, military units, schools, hospitals, pioneer camps and factories. The mystery is precisely for what reason? Even experts are perplexed by the question.

The most heinous crimes committed by the Bolsheviks were those committed by Sverdlov and his brigands. The outlaw was author of countless bloody atrocities committed across large swaths of Russia. The pre-planned Red terror had as its midwife Yakov Sverdlov.

During the "revolutionary" period

Behind Every 'Good' Man . . .

Yakov Sverdlov pictured with his wife Klaudia and their son Andrei Sverdlov. According to Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Klaudia "kept a big diamond fund for the Bolshevik-Communist party at her home, loot garnered when the Bolsheviks had plundered what was needed to pay for the revolution: a gang of the Politburo prepared this stock in the event of a power failure." In 1931-1944 Klaudia Sverdlova worked in administration of Soviet censorship. She was an author of books and speeches about her husband Y. Sverdlov.

his name was far better known than the names of Trotsky and Josef Stalin. It was only after the death of Sverdlov that Trotsky's name achieved similar prominence. Such was the omnipotence of the Jewish firebrand that he had the power to destroy V.I. Lenin and Felix Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the Cheka.

As chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Sverdlov was the pivotal persona of the assembly's organizers who inspired, initiated and carried out the genocide of Russians, Ukrainians, Cossacks and other ethnic groups.

During the revolutionary period, Sverdlov was instrumental in managing the numerically irrelevant Bolsheviks. At the fall of the government, Sverdlov established relations between rival parties and created the governing organization of the interaction of party structures. Sverdlov then welded together a formidable unit that included Zinovy Peshkov, godson of Bolshevik writer Maxim Gorky. Also included was Benjamin Sverdlov, an American-based banker, whose counting house was located in the same building as that of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bank of Jacob Schiff.

Holy Martyr Grand Princess Elizabeth Feodorovna was the second daughter in the family of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine and Princess Alice, a daughter of England's Queen Victoria. Princess Elisabeth was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria and an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian Empress.

KILLING EUROPE'S ROYAL HOUSES

Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine, later Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna of Russia, was a German princess of the House of Hesse-Darmstadt and the wife of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich of Russia. She was also maternal great-aunt of Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh and consort of Queen Elizabeth II. A granddaughter of Queen Victoria and an older sister of Alexandra, the last Russian empress, Elizabeth Feodorovna became famous in Russian society for her beauty and charitable works among the poor.

After the Socialist Revolutionary Party's Combat Organization assassinated her husband in 1905, Elizabeth publicly forgave Sergei's murderer, Ivan Kalyayev. She then departed the Imperial Court and became a nun, founding the Marfo-Mariinsky Convent dedicated to helping the poor of Moscow. In 1918 she was arrested and ultimately executed by the Bolsheviks. In 1981 Elizabeth was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad and in 1992 by the Moscow Patriarchate.

On March 9, 1918, Grand Duke of Russia Mikhail (Michael) Alexandrovich Romanov was exiled from Petrograd to Perm in Siberia. When Nicholas II abdicated on March 15 (O.S. March 2) 1917, Michael was named as his successor instead of Alexei. Michael deferred acceptance of the throne until ratification by an elected assembly but was never confirmed as emperor.

March 26, 1918: Following the expulsion of Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov, Prince Sergei Mikhailovich, three brothers, princes Ioann, Konstantine and Igor Konstantinovich, children of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich and Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley (21), were deported to Vyatka. One month later the royal captives were transferred to Yekaterinburg.

In Moscow on May 7, 1918, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was arrested on the orders of Vladimir

Lenin and Felix Dzerzhinsky and deported to Perm in Siberia. Later, Elizabeth was transported to Yekaterinburg and placed in Novo-Tikhvinsky Monastery. The grand duchess was accompanied by her assistant Nun Varvara (Yakovleva) and Sister of Mercy, Nun Katherine (Yanysheva).

Prince Vladimir Paley with the grand dukes arrived in Yekaterinburg on April 20, 1918. The Ural Bolsheviks decided to scatter the family to make their rescue much more problematic for the approaching White Armies. The decree ordering the separation of the czar's family was the responsibility of the Ural Regional Council and was dated May 18, 1918. On May 20, 1918, the exiled grand dukes were moved to Alapayevsk.

In Alapayevsk the royal exiles and retinue were accommodated in a local school situated on the city's outskirts. The command of the arrested was entrusted to the Alapayevsk Soviet of Workers "and Peasants" Deputies and the Extraordinary Investigative Commission.

At first the captives were treated civilly and found the place and atmosphere relaxed. The prisoners were issued with ID cards with the right of movement restricted to the confines of Alapayevsk. In order to leave the school building it was enough to notify the guard.

Three children of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich Romanov executed at Alapayevsk on the night of July 18, 1918. From left to right, Ioann (32), Konstantin (27) and Igor (24). All were officers of the Royal Army and served with distinction in World War I, and all were in the line of royal succession.

The murders occurred on the night of June 12-13, 1918 in Perm. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich Romanov and his close friend and secretary Nikolai Zhonson were arrested during the early hours of June 13, 1918. The pair was taken to the woods outside Perm to be murdered.

Versions of the murder of Michael varied because the scene of the murders and their last resting place was never discovered.

The grand duke's "disappearance" was used to justify the transfer of the Romanovs to the Urals under which they were subjected to a strict prison regime. The measures taken by the Urals Bolsheviks coordinated with instructions given by the Bolshevik regime in Moscow and Petrograd.

Indication of the tightening of the Bolshevik regime was received from Yekaterinburg on June 21, 1918. All the exiles' property was confiscated, shoes, linen, dress, pillows, jewelry, personal mementoes, documents and money. Only one dress, one pair of shoes and two changes of linen were left for each of the hapless captives.

On the night of July 18, 1918, near the Napolnaya School at 2 a.m., gunfire was heard. Alarms were raised by a nearby Red Army detachment. Commissioner A. Smolnikov falsely claimed that White Army guards had used an aircraft to abduct the princes. The Bolshevik Alapayevsk Executive Committee immediately sent the following telegram to Yeka-

Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich with his second family. From left to right: Princess Olga Paley, Princess Irina Paley, Prince Vladimir Paley (center), Princess Natalia Paley and Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich. 1916.

terinburg: "Throughout the morning of July 18, 1918 posters and flyers were posted around the city informing the community that the princes had been abducted by a gang of White Guards. The posted fliers claimed that during the shootout one of the kidnappers was killed and two Red Guards were wounded."

The authorities of Alapayevsk and Yekaterinburg carried out an investigation that unsurprisingly failed to report the real truth In Alapayevsk during August 1918 the belongings of the butchered family were sold and the martyrs were listed as missing people.

On July 18, 1918, eight prisoners were taken from the town to an abandoned mine situated at the Nizhnyaya Selimskaya mining site. Using an axe's blunt end, the head of each of the victims was struck a mortal blow and the corpses tossed into the mine. The shaft was then pelted with grenades, later hidden by poles, logs and afterward sprinkled with earth.

During the investigation on October 10, 1918, alongside the bodies of the dead, along with other objects, the alleged murder weapon was found, a "wide axe with also a short axe."

When later the bodies were removed, it was realized that some of the victims died almost instantly, while others survived after the fall, later dying of hunger and wounds.

Elizaveta Feodorovna and Nun Varvara (Yakovleva).

Napolnaya School, Alapayevsk.

Thus, the wound on the head of Prince Ioann, who fell to the ledge of the mine near the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, was tied with a part of her monastic headscarf, an apostolnik or epimandylion. Prince Vladimir Paley's body was found in a sitting position.

Nearby peasants told each other that for several days the singing of prayers came from the mine. A participant of the murder recalls that after the first grenade was thrown into the mine, the Troparion to the Cross was heard: "Save, O Lord, your people, and bless Your heritage, granting us victory for resistance, and Your life, keeping with Your Cross."

The decision to execute the Alapayevsk exiles was taken by the Bolshevik Party of Alapayevsk independently, without the sanction of the Ural of the regional committee of the RCP (B) and the Ural regional council.

However, from the interrogation of Chekist Pyotr Konstantinovich Startsev, who participated in the murder, it follows that "the murder of the august prisoners was on the order from Ekaterinburg, that Georgiy Safarov came especially from there to lead them."

September 28, 1918, the Red Army was ousted from Alapayevsk by the White Armies of Adm. A.V. Kolchak. An immediate investigation into the fate of the Romanovs was ordered. [See TBR, Nov./Dec. 2017.—Ed.]

On October 6, 1918 prosecutor N.I. Ostroumov, commander of the Tobolsk Regiment, who participated in the capture of Alapayevsk, said that, according to his information, the prisoners were taken from the city and thrown alive into the mine following which their killers hurled hand-grenades into the shaft.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, son of Czar Alexander III, youngest brother of Czar Nicholas II, 40 years old.

Perpetrators of the Crime . . .

Left to right above: Filipp Goloshchyokin (Isay Isaakovich Goloshchyokin; he is also often referred to as Shaya Goloshchekin by the diminutive from the name Isay in Yiddish. Filipp is his party cryptonym), Alexander Beloborodov (Vaysbart) and Yakov Yurovsky. They were responsible for taking part in the murder of the Romanov family and the Alapayevsk Romanovs.

Shown at right is the Alapayevsk mine, into which the Romanov victims of the Bolshevik terrorists were thrown, all while still alive save for Grand Duke Sergey Mikhaylovich, who was shot before being thrown in the mine. To ensure more carnage, hand grenades were thrown down the mine shaft killing Fyodor Remez, a secretary. Ioann, Konstantin and Igor Romanov, Prince Vladimir Paley and Grand Duchess Elizabeth—a nun for the past 13 years—died slow deaths.

LEFT: Members of the Presidium of the Ural Council. All of them were Jewish. Left to right: Nikolai Guryevich Tolmachev, Aleksandr Beloborodov (Vaysbart), Georgiy Safarov and Filipp Isayevich Goloshchyokin (Isay Isaakovich Goloshchyokin). They were the men responsible for the slaughter of Nicholas II and his family at Yekaterinburg. All the assassins were directly connected to the Jewish leaders of the Soviet Bolshevik regime, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Yakov Sverdlov, Moisey Uritsky, Leon Trotsky, Grigory Zinoviev and Felix Dzerzhinsky.

Pictured above, the tallest of the assassins, A. Beloborodov, stands behind Trotsky. To the left of Trotsky is Karl Berngardovich Radek. After the February Revolution (1917), Beloborodov (his real last name was Vaysbart), was a close confidant of Trotsky. He was elected to the District Committee of the Ural and in the Russian Constituent Assembly. From January 1918, Beloborodov was the party leader of the Red Ural. In this capacity he was responsible for the organization and execution of the czar's family's with Yakov Yurovsky.

The order to find the bodies of the murdered princes was given to senior police officer T.P. Malshikov. The discovered shaft was 28 *arshins* (65 feet) deep. Its walls were clad with planks. Searches were started in the vicinity of Sinyachikhinsky shaft and mine. On October 19 (October 20 in other sources), 1918, the cap of one of the grand dukes was discovered. Over the following four days the bodies were consecutively removed from the mine.

At various depths in the shaft, according to senior police officer T. Malshikov, bodies were found:

- October 20 (in the 20th and 21st centuries, October 20 corresponds to October 7 of the Julian calendar).
- October 21, Feodor Semyonovich Remez;
- October 22, Varvara Yakovleva and Prince Paley;
- October 23, Princes Konstantin Konstantinovich, Igor Konstantinovich and the Grand Duke Serge Mikhailovich;
- October 24, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and Prince Ioann Konstantinovich.

The fingers of the right hands of Elizabeth Fedorovna, the nun Varvara and Prince Ioann Konstantinovich were folded in the sign of the Cross. On the breast of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was discovered an icon of Jesus Christ, strewn with precious stones.

The body of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, despite the fact that all the bodies were in the mine for several months, was found completely imperishable. On the face of the grand duchess the expression of a smile was preserved; the right hand was cross-shaped, as if in a blessing.

After the autopsy, the corpses were washed, dressed and placed in caskets. These coffins were placed in the Cemetery Church of Alapayevsk, and there were performed memorial services. On October 31, a cathedral of 13 priests attended a funeral vigil at the place of the coffins.

The next day on November 1, a crowded procession from the Holy Trinity Cathedral of Alapayevsk arrived at the church. They served a requiem and then carried coffins to the cathedral. Afterward, the funeral of the deceased was performed. The bodies were then placed in a crypt, arranged in the southern side of the altar of the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bodies of Ioann Konstantinovich and Elizabeth Feodorovna.

During the Bolshevik Red Army offensive in June 1919, it was decided to remove the remains of the Romanov victims from the city of Alapayevsk.

The train carrying the coffins and remains of the Romanov family arrived in Chita on August 30, 1919. The caskets were then transported to Bogoroditsky (Pokrovsky) Convent. There, the remains of the martyred family were placed under the floor of a monastic cell.

On March 5, 1920, at the direction of Gen. Mikhail Diterikhs and with the support of Ataman Semenov, the Romanov coffins were taken from Chita and sent to China.

On April 16, 1920 at the railway

Holy Trinity Cathedral of Alapayevsk.

Romanovs Find Hallowed Ground

Bodies of murdered Romanovs take a long journey

Right, the crypt where the coffins were located with the bodies of the Alapaevsk martyrs before the arrival of the Bolshevik Red Army.

Bogoroditsky Monastery in Chita or Holy Protection convent.

The Temple of St. Mary Magdalene in Jerusalem.

Above, the monastery houses pieces of the relics of Holy New Martyrs Elizabeth and Barbara and Holy New Hieromartyr Sergii (Srebrianskii) brought from Jerusalem.

Abbot Hegumen Seraphim.

Left, the reliquary of St. Elizabeth in the Church of Mary Magdalene is a Russian Orthodox Church located on the Mount of Olives, near the Garden of Gethsemane in Jerusalem.

Interior of the Church of Mary Magdalene.

station in Beijing, the coffins were greeted and moved to the church of Seraphim of Sarov. After the funeral service, eight coffins were sealed with the hallmarks of the Russian spiritual mission and placed in one of the crypts in the territory of the cemetery.

In November of 1920, two coffins holding the precious relics of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the nun Varvara were taken from the crypt and brought to Jerusalem. The remaining six coffins remained in the chapel's crypt on the mission's cemetery.

The caskets with the holy relics of saints Elizabeth and Barbara were later exhumed and sent from Beijing to Tianjin on November 17, 1920, departing November 18 by steamship and arriving in Shanghai November 21. The coffins departed Shanghai on December 2 by sea and arrived in Jerusalem on January 15, 1921. There was to become the martyrs' final resting place in the crypt at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene on the Mount of Olives on Sunday, January 17.

Following the 1938 Japanese occupation of China and the change in political conditions, the 20th mission chief, Archbishop Viktor (Svyatin), managed to obtain the permission of Beijing authorities to transfer the six coffins to the crypt of All Holy Martyrs Church, located in the cemetery of the RSMC territory.

According to Archbishop Viktor's sister's testimony, written down by her daughter, Xenia Kepping, in 1947 it was ordered by Soviet authorities to transport the coffins with the Alapayevsk martyrs' remains back to territory of the mission cemetery and then place them in St. Seraphim Chapel's crypt.

During the so-called Great Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, the Russian cemetery was subject to violations and destruction. Finally, by decision of Beijing's municipal authorities in 1987, the Russian church and cemetery were totally destroyed and the ground leveled.

The tombs of Prince Ioann Konstantinovich, Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich and Prince Konstantin Konstantinovich, in crypt of All Holy Martyrs Church located in Beijing.

> "The Bolsheviks wanted to wipe out the entire Romanov family—tied to dozens of other European families.

However, of the many eyewitnesses of those events sought, not a single oral or written account states that the coffins of the Alapayevsk martyrs were destroyed during this government vandalism.

In 1981, her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, nun Barbara (Yakovleva), Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich, Princes Ioann Konstantinovich, Konstantin Konstantinovich, Igor Konstantinovich and Vladimir Pavlovich Paley were glorified by the Russian Church Abroad. Elizabeth and Barbara were glorified by Moscow Patriarchate in 1992. Grand Duke Sergei's secretary, Fyodor Remez, was not included in the glorification by either of the churches. ❖

NOTE: This article is a condensed excerpt from *The Slaughter of a Dynasty*, Michael Walsh, paperback: 84 pages. Amazon: English ISBN-10: 1-983-42414-5/ISBN-13: 978-1-983-42414-4. Product dimensions: 6 x 9 inches.

Michael Walsh, leader of the British Movement from 1968 to 1984, is arguably the post-war's most influential ethno-nationalist. An Irish national, his father Patrick was a U.S. national guardsman and associate of Ernest Hemingway. A frontline fighter in four conflicts, his father's spirit inspired Michael to match his colorful life. Michael, an international journalist and broadcaster, was voted writer of the year by *Euro Weekly News*. Semi-retired, he lives in Mediterranean Spain and is the author of 39 books—and counting.

A Century-Long Mystery Solved?

A photo puzzle: Who is standing next to Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov in Perm?

A longstanding historical mistake has finally been corrected. For many years it was believed that the mystery person in the photograph at right was the secretary of the Grand Duke, Nikolai Johnson, a man who shared the fate of the murdered Mikhail Romanov. However, at an international conference held in Perm on June 13th, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the assassination of Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov, it was said the photograph shows a completely different person.

Recently in the State Archives in Moscow was discovered the same photograph with a signature on the back. This find reveals that the figure is in fact Mikhail with the former head of the Gatchina Railway Gendarmerie Department, Col. Pyotr Ludwigovich Znamerovsky, who was also exiled to Perm in Siberia. This was confirmed by expert Sergei Nikitin, who conducted a comparative study of images.

Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov and former head of the Gatchina Railway Gendarmerie Department, Col. Pyotr Ludwigovich Znamerovsky.

The day following the murders of Mikhail and Nikolai Zhonson / Johnson by the Perm Cheka, Col. Znamerovsky, Mikhail's valet Vasiliy Fedorovich Chelyshev and Mikhail's chauffeur, Pyotr Yakovlevich Borunov, were arrested on falsified suspicion of organizing the escape of Mikhail.

Following the murder of Grand Duke Mikhail, Col. Znamerovsky was also executed by the Bolsheviks. According to the resolution of the Perm Provincial Cheka, his wife Vera Znamerovskaya and her close friend Serafima Lebedeva, along with the other 37 hostages, were shot on October 9, 1918. But the Chekists didn't stop there. In order to eliminate all witnesses to the crime, they executed the security guards who accompanied the convicts from Gatchina to Perm.

During the investigation of the relevant Znamerovsky file, it was written: "He was killed while walking around the prison yard under unclear circumstances."

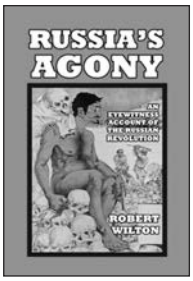
* * *

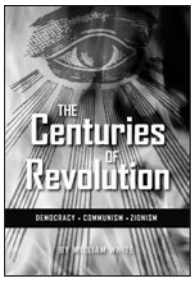
What was the origin of the name Johnson? According to historian Michael Walsh: "The grand duke changed the name himself. Both he and Nikolai were multilingual and fluent English speakers, a language in which they often conversed. There was nothing clandestine about it. It was an affectionate 'Johnson,' as it sounded the same as the man's similar sounding Russian name."

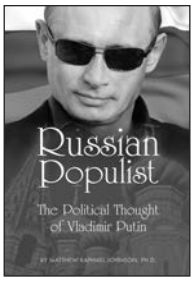
Mikhail and Nikolai met when both were cadets of the Mikhailovsky Artillery School. The two formed a close friendship. In 1912, when Mikhail decided to change his secretary, who didn't approve of the grand duke's secret marriage, he offered the position to his friend Nikolai Zhonson. ❖

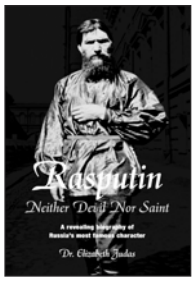
Nikolai Zhonson (Johnson) and his sisters.

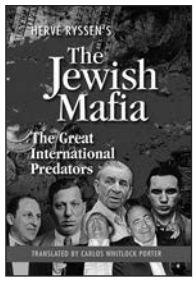
Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov (second from left) with his wife and secretary in Nice. Nikolai Zhonson is on the far right. ARCHIVE PHOTO











TBR Books on Reds, Russia & More!

Stalin's War of Extermination, 1941-1945: Planning, Realization and Documentation

By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet it was viciously censored in the rest of the West. Luckily, Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa and thwarted Stalin's plan. Thousands of copies have been sold by TBR. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$30.***

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and their Jewish leaders. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on behind the scenes in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

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Author and activist Bill White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used to wreak their global mayhem. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, *$25.*

Communism in Germany! The Truth About the Communist Conspiracy

By Adolf Ehrt. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was far advanced. Bombings, assassinations and a planned list of murders and street violence were already under way when the Reichstag arson took place as part of the plan to create a Soviet Germany. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Vladimir Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25.*

Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint

By Dr. Elizabeth Judas. A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the wealthy classes as much as the poverty-stricken—Rasputin has emerged in history as part devil, part mesmerizer and part miracle worker. But here is the unvarnished truth from an author who knew him. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$20.*

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The Zionists: Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, World War I, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous book of nearly 100 pages entitled "Zionist Wall Street." Softcover, 250 pages, #765, *$18.*

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson, former editor of TBR. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Czar Nicholas II—Russia before bloody Bolshevism. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

See handy ordering form on page 80 of this issue of TBR.

Franklin Roosevelt & WWII's Coming

Charles Beard & Harry Barnes paved the way for future Revisionists with their groundbreaking research on World War II and FDR

Seventy-seven years ago, one of the landmark books of World War II history was released, *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, 1941: A Study in Appearances and Realities* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1948), by the great American historian Charles Austin Beard. The study, released in the year of Beard's death, 1948, has remained a classic of Revisionism while its stature has grown as more evidence has become available, nearly all of which has substantiated the author's original claims and interpretation of events.

By Antonius J. Patrick

By the time of the publication of *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, 1941* (PRCW), the author, Charles Austin Beard (1874-1946), had become used to the hostility of academia and reviewers, since he published a major critical account of U.S. foreign policy of the 1930s,[1] and had written numerous "isolationist" articles and theoretical works on war and non-intervention.[2] What makes Beard such a compelling and inspirational figure is that despite his position as probably the most famous and recognizable American historian of the first half of the 20th century,[3] who received prestigious awards voted on by his peers and numerous academic honors, he followed his conscience and the facts, as he understood them, in regard to U.S. foreign policy. Knowing full well that the pursuit of such a course would lead to personal and professional recriminations, Beard chose the heroic path of exposing the Roosevelt administration's mendacious actions that plunged the country he so loved into a second world conflagration.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

BEARD AND BARNES

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes (1889-1968), the namesake of this journal, was a good friend of Charles Beard. Barnes edited the monumental and still-unsurpassed volume of essays of World War II Revisionism, *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*,[4] and dedicated it to Beard. It was Beard who originally coined the phrase "perpetual war for perpetual peace" as a description of what American foreign policy had become and what it would continue to look like if the mindset and ideology of the nation's leadership did not change. Nearly eight decades later, Beard's slogan is still applicable for the interventionist U.S. empire.

That PRCW ever saw the light of day was somewhat of a miracle. Beard related to Barnes that, had it not been for a friend at the Yale University Press, his manuscript would

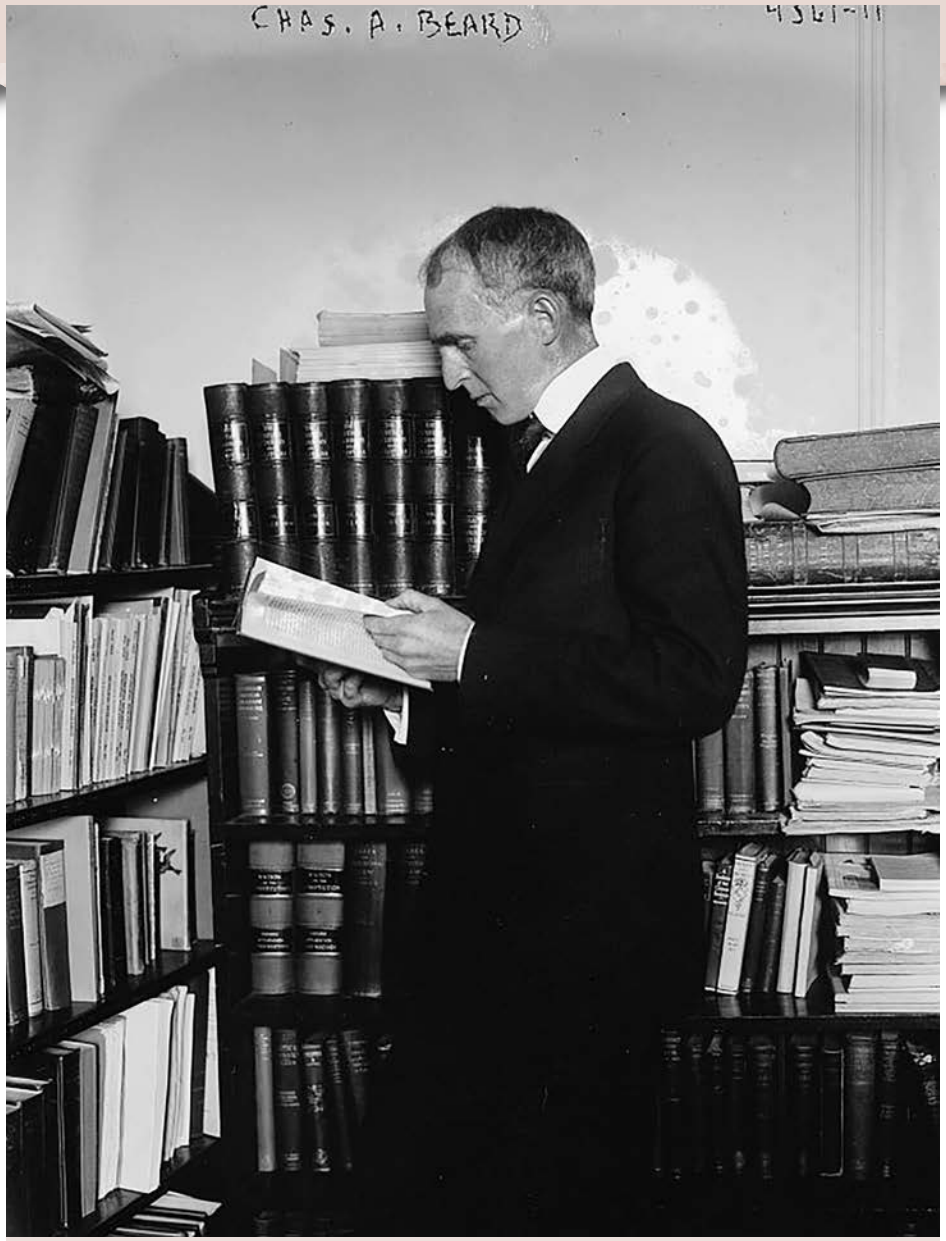
have not been published and, if so, not by any major academic press.

Beard and those courageous souls who challenged the official narrative of U.S. entry into WWII were not only ostracized for their views, but they were often denied access to archives, records, diaries and the like by institutions and public authorities, while Establishment historians were given free rein. "As is the case with nearly all book publishers and periodicals," wrote Barnes, "the resources of the great majority of the foundations are available only to scholars and writers who seek to perpetuate wartime legends and oppose Revisionism."[5]

A favorite, underhanded tactic of the Left when they cannot win a scholarly debate is to insinuate that there is some mental incompetence or personality defect with their opponents. Beard, it was charged by some reviewers, was a "literal isolationist," with an "archaic and naive view of world affairs because he was deaf and lived on a farm with his cows, thus implying that he had shut himself off from the world and human associations and did not know what was going on about him."[6]

Barnes debunks these scurrilous accusations:

> Beard provided himself with a most efficient hearing instrument which enabled him to carry on personal conversations with the utmost facility. He probably enjoyed wider personal contact with scholars and publicists than any other American historian down to the day of his death. He was visited at his suburban home constantly by a stream of prominent academic and scholarly admirers. He travelled widely and spent his winters in North Carolina. His deafness did not affect his personal relations or scholarly interests and activities in the slightest. His mode of life, at the most, only gave him the occasional quiet and detachment needed to digest and interpret the



The Important Contribution of Charles Beard

Charles Beard (pictured) and Harry Elmer Barnes after World War I created the "new history" or Revisionism, declaring that U.S. entry into the European war was a terrible mistake and made everything much worse. Beard also dealt with the War of Northern Aggression, arguing that the cause of the so-called Civil War was the refusal of President Abraham Lincoln and Northerners to honor the traditional right of self-determination—the touchstone of the American Revolution. More, it took away Americans' attention from the shocking deterioration in our liberties we had come to take for granted. Even the U.S. Constitution was scrutinized, and it was suggested there was no need for it—there was no crisis under the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution "provided a skeleton for the further development of a strong, paternalistic" central government.

> mass of information which came to him as a result of his wide reading and his extensive personal contacts with American and foreign scholars, both young and old. His dairy farm was located some 20 miles from his home.[7]

In regard to the term "isolationist," which he and Beard were routinely accused of, an epithet that is still used in contemporary political parlance against anyone who suggests even the most minor retrenchment of the U.S. empire, Barnes incisively defended himself and his friend:

> It is both vicious and silly to brand a person an "isolationist" merely because he opposed our entry into the Second World War. . . . Sane internationalism is one thing; it is something quite different to support our entry into a war likely to ruin civilization mainly to promote political prospects of a domestic leader, however colorful and popular, to satisfy the neurotic compulsions of special interests and pressure groups, and to pull the chestnuts of foreign nations out of the fire.[8]

The attack on Beard continued after his death, when his life and vast scholarship should have received lavish praise by his peers, but instead, as Barnes points out, "we were treated to an obscene performance which reminded fair observers of jackals and hyenas howling about the body of a dead lion."[9]

None of these disgraceful reviews, of course, would have been conceived had, as Barnes wisely notes, Beard toed the line on American foreign policy. The attacks, however, were instructive, in a sense, for they demonstrated that U.S. involvement in the two world wars had fundamentally altered liberalism into its current totalitarian form.[10]

Moreover, Beard's Revisionism laid the groundwork for the development of the "Old Right" which coalesced politically around Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio; majority leader), who continued opposition to the nation's globalism into the 1950s.

MORAL COMMITMENTS RENEGED

Beard begins his remarkable tome within a moral framework where his analysis of FDR's foreign policy is judged on whether the president remained faithful to his campaign promises of U.S. neutrality, or whether he sought to provoke an incident or an attack on U.S. forces that would lead the nation into the war. Did FDR abide by his campaign vows and conduct a foreign policy of non-intervention? Did events beyond his control make it impossible for Americans to stay out of the fray?

> "FDR was secretly conducting a policy that would guarantee U.S. entry into the war.

If his intention was to bring the country into the war against the will of the vast majority by subterfuge, then FDR and all those who assisted him should not be lauded but condemned as liars and mass murderers of the first rank. Beard states his case:

> If the processes of popular election and responsible government had any meaning or validity, the antiwar covenants with the American people, freely entered into by the Democratic party and President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt [1882-1946] during the campaign of 1940, were specific commitments to be fulfilled after their victory. . . . Those covenants were explicit mandates for the president in the conduct of foreign affairs in 1941. [8]

This is how Beard, in a balanced, thorough and enlightening manner, conducted his evaluation of FDR's foreign policy in the crucial year before Pearl Harbor. To commit a nation to war is a moral decision which must be weighed carefully. Did American leadership misrepresent, or lie, about events and the role it played?

Supposedly, in a democracy, the public will must be gauged to determine whether there is appetite for war since the general populace will suffer its impact more severely than political decision-makers. Few would argue that Americans wanted U.S. participation in the massive bloodshed taking place in either the Far East or in Europe. From the moral perspective, Beard convincingly makes the case that FDR, while speaking of peace and promising not to send Americans off to die on foreign battlefields, did all he could to bring the country into the war, beginning almost immediately after his election.

APPEARANCES AND REALITIES

FDR appeared to have remained true to both his 1940 campaign promises and his foreign policy actions throughout his first two presidential terms: neutrality and non-intervention, with repeated statements that Americans would not be sent to fight in foreign wars. Yet, while this was the appearance, in reality, FDR both secretly and through the legislative process was conducting a policy that would almost guarantee U.S. entry into the war either in Europe or through the "back door" with Japan.

The most important public act that ensured U.S. involvement in WWII was the passage of the Lend-Lease Act and with it the eventual convoying of U.S. merchant ships which would lead to confrontation with German U-boats in the Atlantic. Lend-Lease gave broad, virtually unlimited powers to the chief executive without any congressional oversight, which made him a virtual dictator in foreign affairs. For all intents and purposes, U.S. neutrality ended in January 1941, a short two months after FDR ran on a campaign of keeping the nation out of the hostilities. Its sweeping provisions included:

• To designate as a beneficiary of its provisions any country in the world, whose defense the president

deems vital to the defense of the United States;

• To manufacture or otherwise procure any weapon, munition, aircraft, boat, or other article of defense;

• To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of any such implements, articles of defense and machinery or tools for the manufacture of the same to any government so designated by the president;

• To repair, outfit and recondition defense articles for such designated government;

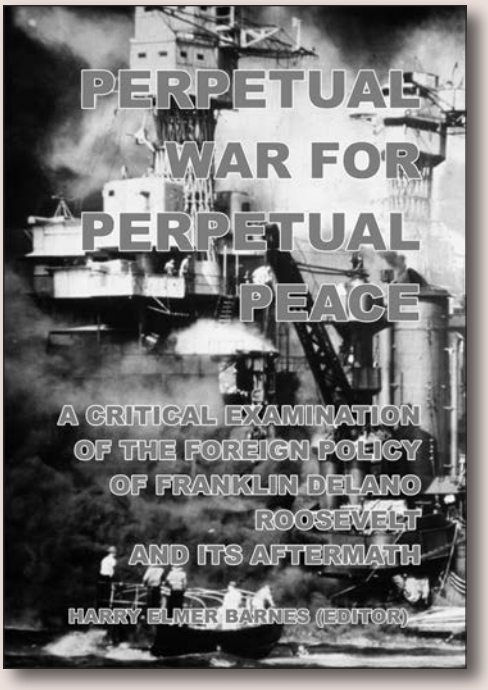
• To communicate to such government any defense information pertaining to such defense articles;

• To determine the terms and conditions of receipt and repayment by such foreign governments, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the president deems satisfactory. [23]

While the Roosevelt administration tried to obfuscate the plain fact that Lend-Lease was the first step to war by audaciously declaring it a "peace measure," its passage made America, by international law, as it then stood, a combatant. Its opponents, however, were not fooled by the attempted Orwellian justification of the act by administration officials clamoring for war. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana summed up the measure: "The lend-lease-give program is the New Deal's triple A foreign policy; it will plow under every fourth American boy." And its enactment "means war, open and complete warfare. . . ." [17-18]

Despite Lend-Lease's dictatorial contents and the July 1941 amendment to it that authorized the use of armed convoys to accompany supply ships, the American public still opposed U.S. involvement in the war and, despite the clear political win that FDR attained with its passage, he still realized that Americans wanted to remain at peace even despite the published reports of American-German naval clashes in the North Atlantic. He, thus, turned his sights to the Pacific and "maneuvering the Japanese into firing the first shot."

While FDR's policy in Europe was


PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND ITS AFTERMATH
HARRY ELMER BARNES (EDITOR)

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath

A collection of Revisionist essays edited by Harry Elmer Barnes dealing with the duplicity of American foreign policy leading up to the Second World War. Shows how the Roosevelt Administration deliberately manipulated events in Europe and Asia to bring the U.S. into the war; how Roosevelt was aware of the date, time and place of the Pearl Harbor attack before it happened (and deliberately let it go ahead); and much more. The authors show the deception perpetrated against the American people, who were 80 percent opposed to entering the war. 1. Revisionism and the Historical Blackout. 2. The United States and the Road to War in Europe. 3. Roosevelt Is Frustrated in Europe. 4: How American Policy toward Japan Contributed to War in the Pacific. 5: Japanese-American Relations, 1921-1941; The Pacific Back Road to War. 6. The Actual Road to Pearl Harbor. 7: The Pearl Harbor Investigations. 8: The Bankruptcy of a Policy. 9: American Foreign Policy in the Light of National Interest at the Mid-Century. Softcover, 693 pages, #652, ***$33*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

more publicly forthright, his dealings with Japan were largely conducted in secrecy. Also to his advantage, events in the Pacific were not followed as closely by Americans, which was only natural since most of the population at the time were of European descent. The consummate politician, FDR understood that following an uncompromising diplomatic course would create conditions where "Japan will make a mistake, and we will enter the war," as he repeatedly told his advisors. [486]

Up until December 7, and in the days after the Japanese attack, FDR publicly maintained that the U.S. was at peace with the Asian power and negotiations were still taking place. In two addresses to the nation and Congress, FDR reiterated that his administration "was still in conversation with [the Japanese] government and its emperor, looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific." [233] He later added that America had "exhaust[ed] every conceivable effort for peace." [*Ibid.*]

As the historical record would later show, FDR's comments were far from the truth. From November 26, 1941, when Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued his infamous "memorandum" to Japanese diplomats, FDR and his top brass knew that the unreasonable demands made on the Japanese government were a provocation for war and would likely mean an attack on either U.S. or British outposts. Secretary Hull admitted as much on November 29 in a meeting with the British ambassador when he said: "the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually over and that the matter will now go to the officials of the Army and Navy." [247]

Worse, the Roosevelt administration deliberately kept the two Hawaiian commanders, Adm. H.E. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter Short, in the dark about the breakdown in the negotiations and that a possible attack might be forthcoming. Nor did administration officials tell either commander that Japan's code was broken and that they had knowledge of Japan's troop and naval movements.

This dastardly act and the attempt to put the blame on Kimmel and Short for the Pearl Harbor disaster demonstrate how far FDR and his warmongering accomplices would go and how much they wanted to bring America into the growing war.

What was in Secretary Hull's memorandum of November 26, 1941 which provoked Japan's fateful decision to bomb Pearl Harbor?

"At no time in the history of American diplomatic relations with the Orient," Beard writes, "had the government of the United States proposed to Japan such a sweeping withdrawal from China under a veiled threat of war and under the pressure of economic sanctions likely to lead to war." [235-6] Secretary Hull's memorandum, actually an ultimatum, went beyond the mere protection of U.S., British and Dutch possessions, but incredibly called for the Japanese to withdraw "all military, naval, air and police forces from China and Indochina." Beard lists other features of Secretary Hull's provocative ultimatum: recognition of the Chungking government; to observe in China the Open Door "formula for American intervention in China"; and to abide by Secretary Hull's program of international morality. [238-39]

"As the record would later show, FDR's comments were far from the truth.

Beard accurately sums up Hull's ultimatum:

> Read in the light of such history … President Roosevelt had done what Republican imperialists had shrunk from doing: He had supported with drastic economic sanctions the dangerous and shadowy shibboleth of the Open Door and in his conversations with Japan he had pushed his insistence on a maximum program to the point of an explosion into a frightful two-front war. [239-40]

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRCW

Almost every scholar, historian and political scientist of any ideological persuasion will admit that World War I was a significant watershed in human history. However, the Second World War cemented into place many of the dramatic political, economic and social changes WWI unleashed. Moreover, WWII accelerated and made it a certainty that the 20th century would be an Age of Democracy. "Democracy," in this sense, should not be confused with greater personal freedom, prosperity, or the increase in human achievements and standards.

Instead, modern democracy is synonymous with the welfare/warfare state, radical egalitarianism, coercive integration, militant feminism, the unprecedented undermining of property rights, economic regression and the decline in the higher arts, music and letters. In short, 20th-century democracy has ushered in a *devolution* in all sectors of American and Western societies.

As for the U.S., the outcome of WWII meant that it was set on an unswerving course to become eventually the world's sole superpower. This global empire would not only become a burdensome drain on the domestic economy, impoverishing the non-politically aligned classes, but with it came the creation of a vast military/security/industrial complex, which would keep the nation involved in a constant stream of overseas conflicts, most of which were of its own making. Charles Beard perspicaciously predicted that if the U.S. became involved in either the Pacific or Atlantic theaters of war, this would be America's destiny.

The importance of PRCW was recognized from its initial publication as

was Beard's earlier work on American foreign policy prior to Pearl Harbor, *American Foreign Policy in the Making, 1932-1940*. The sociologist George A. Lundberg, a contributor to Barnes's *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, comments on the significance of both volumes: "Together, the two books constitute a monumental work that every American citizen needs to ponder. Both books will receive increasing attention as the debacle of our foreign policy continues to unfold."[11]

Both books paved the way for WWII Revisionist scholarship and even more orthodox studies questioning the official narrative of the war's outbreak like A.J.P. Taylor's *The Origins of the Second World War*. It would have been a considerably tougher road for those who doubted the consensus interpretation of events had it not been for Beard's magnificent works and his status as a world-renowned historian. All who, therefore, dispute, in even the slightest of detail, the establishment narrative of how the United States entered the Second World War are indebted to Charles Austin Beard and his magnificent book *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, 1941*. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Charles A. Beard, *American Foreign Policy in the Making 1932-1940: A Study in Responsibilities*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946.

2 See *The Idea of the National Interest*; *The Devil Theory of War*; *Giddy Minds and Foreign Quarrels*; *A Foreign Policy for America*.

3 Despite being a leading figure of the America First movement, Beard appeared on the cover of *Life* magazine in January 1944.

4 Harry Elmer Barnes, ed., *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace: A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath*, the Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1953; distributed by Free Forum Books, Meriden, CT.

5 *Ibid.*, 11.

6 *Ibid.*, 32.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*, 33.

9 *Ibid.*, 38.

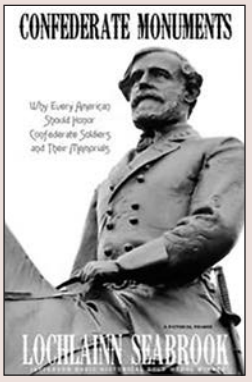
10 James J. Martin, *American Liberalism and World Politics, 1931-1941*, 2 vols. New York: Devin-Adair, 1964.

11 George A. Lundberg, "American Foreign Policy in the Light of National Interest at the Mid-Century," in Harry Elmer Barnes, ed., *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace*, 593-94.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers for writing for The Barnes Review. He says, "I write for TBR on occasion because they are the only professional publisher in the region that runs my work without turning it into politically correct whitewash."

Confederate Monuments

Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials



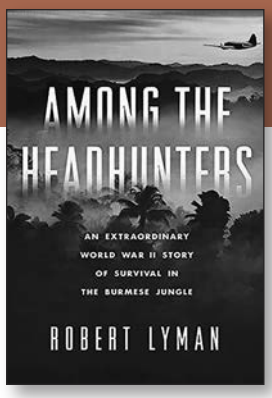
Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Ignorance, social spite and political expediency! But the liberals' sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. If you are a truthseeker and want to know why Confederate monuments should be treated as national treasures, you owe it to yourself to read the deeply researched works of world acclaimed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, starting with this highly topical book, *Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials.*

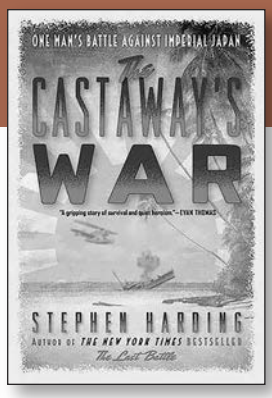
Divided into three sections, the first debunks the fake history fabricated by the Left to conceal the facts about Lincoln's War and turn America against the South. Learn about the true history of the conflict, the early tradition of nationwide U.S. support for Confederate soldiers, the unique origins of Southern patriotism, the legal rights of the Confederate dead, and the many preservation laws surrounding their memorials. The second section provides a pictorial sampling of the thousands of Confederate monuments that dot the landscape, arranged alphabetically by state. The book ends with a fascinating section of appendices comprising 19th-century speeches, addresses, articles and lists related to the Confederacy and her granite landmarks.

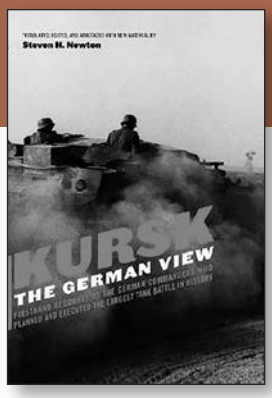
Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this already powerful and informative pictorial primer. This is the only book of its kind.

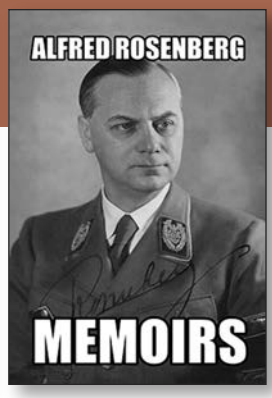
Colonel Seabrook confidently predicts that thousands of new Confederate monuments will go up in the future. Once the historical truths revealed in his book are more widely known, President William McKinley's charge that all Americans should share in honoring the Confederate dead will be taken seriously, and patriots everywhere will be clamoring to help fund, build and raise as many memorials as possible to our country's heroic men in gray!

Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, $22 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com.







TO BE GERMAN MEANS TO BE CONCISE!
SPEECH BY ADOLF HITLER REGARDING ART & CULTURE AT THE GERMAN CULTURE DAY CONFERENCE SEPT. 4, 1934 IN NUREMBERG


WORLD WAR II UNCENSORED

Among the Headhunters: An Extraordinary WWII Story of Survival in the Burmese Jungle

By Robert Lyman. Flying the notorious "Hump" route between India and China in 1943, a twin-engine plane crashed in a dense mountain jungle, deep within Japanese-held territory. Among the passengers was celebrated CBS journalist Eric Sevareid, an OSS operative who was also a Soviet double agent and Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's personal advisor. Against the odds, all but one of the 21 people aboard the doomed aircraft survived. But they fell from the frying pan into the fire. The shocked survivors discovered that they had arrived in wild country dominated by notorious headhunters who practiced slavery and human sacrifice. Japanese soldiers lay close by, too. Hardback, 304 pages, #738, *$18.*

The Castaway's War: One Man's Battle Against Imperial Japan

In the early hours of July 5, 1943, the destroyer USS *Strong* was hit by a Japanese torpedo. The explosion broke the destroyer nearly in half, killed dozens of sailors and sparked raging fires. Scores went into the ocean as the warship sank—and a young officer's harrowing story of survival began. Severely injured, Lt. Hugh Barr Miller and several others survived three days at sea and eventually landed on a Japanese-occupied island. Miller then launched a one-man war against the island's occupiers. Based on official American and Japanese histories, personal memoirs and exclusive interviews with the story's key participants, *Castaway's War* is a story of unbelievable bravery. Released May 3, 2016. Hardback, 320 pages, #736, *$26.*

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

Here are the sensational memoirs of the Third Reich's leading ideologue, Alfred Rosenberg. These memoirs contain a no-holds-barred overview of Rosenberg's political life and give us some astonishing revelations about the Communist revolution in Munich, the relationship between Christianity and National Socialism, his prediction of race violence in America, the Strasser brothers, the Alpine revolt, Himmler's Ahnenerbe, why Rosenberg was omitted from Hitler's first cabinet, what Rosenberg thought about euthanasia, his views on the Jews and much more inside information on the Reich. Softcover, 214 pages, #707, *$15.*

Kursk: The German View—Firsthand Accounts of the German Commanders Who Planned and Executed the Largest Tank Battle in History

By Steven H. Newton. The Battle of Kursk, fought in the summer of 1943, involved 6,000 German and Soviet armored vehicles, making it the biggest tank battle of all time and possibly the largest battle of any kind. Students of military history have long recognized the importance of Kursk, yet, amazingly, the German view of the battle has been ignored. Steven H. Newton now offers you a new and unprecedented picture of German strategy and operations from translated staff reports, supplemented by Newton's commentary and original research, which challenges a number of widely accepted ideas about this pivotal battle, which was Soviet propaganda. Hardcover, 592 pages, #741, *$35.*

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What did it mean "to be German"? Never before translated into English, this speech by Adolf Hitler discusses why he rejects "decadent" art and what kind of art he believed nurtured the European culture-soul. Which cultures did Hitler think were part of the Aryan and Germanic traditions? Which did he think were poisoning the minds and hearts of the people of Germany and Europe? Here is Hitler at his inspiring best. Translated by popular linguist Theresa Wettstein. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 32 pages, color covers, #701, illustrated, *$5.*

World War Two Turning Points

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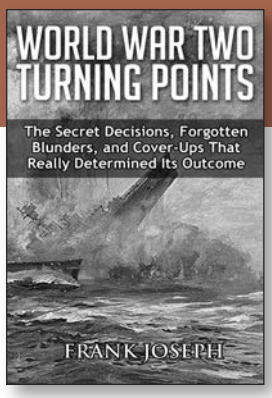
WORLD WAR TWO
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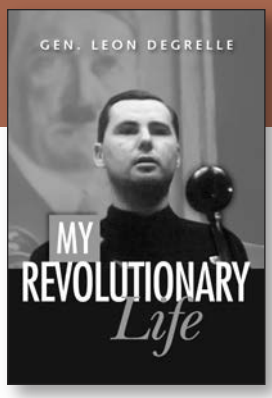

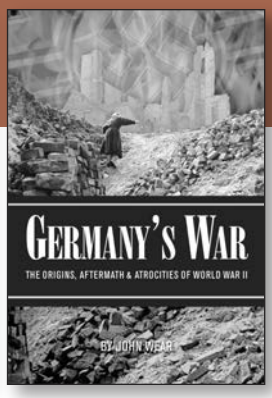

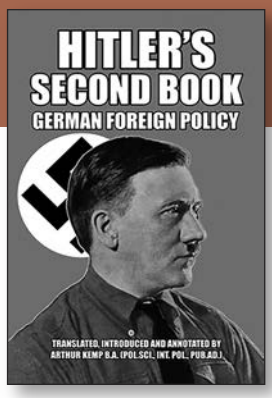

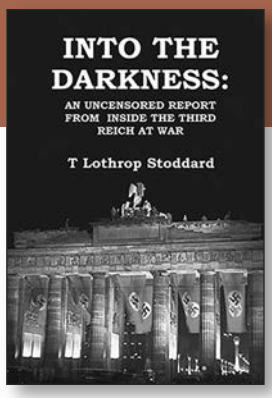

My Revolutionary Life

By Leon Degrelle. *My Revolutionary Life* has never appeared in print as a book before—and is available only from TBR. Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks before and during WWII, the last days of the Reich and his daring escape. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

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By Joachim von Ribbentropp and 21 prominent state and party leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading party and state officials, each explaining in detail the practical implementation and rationale of their policies. Contributors include Otto Dietrich, Fritz Todt, Robert Ley, R. Walther Darré, Wilhelm Frick, Ritter von Epp and many others. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, *$15.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his First World War battlefield experiences, early politics, the amazing truth behind the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding how Hitler turned around a destitute nation in just a few short years. Is this why this book has been so successfully suppressed over the past two generations? Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

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See page 80 for ordering info!

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

By T. Lothrop Stoddard. A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an English or French bombing campaign. Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt upon first encountering this total blackout. Stoddard was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and interviewed Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Ley, Frick, Darré, Fischer, Lenz, Günther and more Nazi leaders. Softcover, completely reset with new illustrations, 205 pages, #745, *$15.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Translated, introduced and annotated by Arthur Kemp. Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited draft manuscript was never published in Hitler's lifetime. Within these pages the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote Nazi domestic and foreign policy, and a large number of astonishingly accurate and prescient foresights by Hitler. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25.*

MORE WORLD WAR II BOOKS

Hitler Democrat

By Gen. Leon Degrelle. Thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of Degrelle's writings have been rescued. This is one of those volumes. In this amazing book, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Mussolini, Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and much more. Includes photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Following his capture by the Allies in Scotland, Germany's Rudolf Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 years until he "died" at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But that changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi spent five years with Hess, acting as Hess's medical aide at the Military Prison in Spandau, up until Hess's death. Melaouhi got to know Hess as a friend. For years he kept silent about his famous patient. But now—in this exclusive TBR English edition—Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions of many documents Hess smuggled out of Spandau (translated into English), rare photos, three appendices, *$25.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new intro, indexed, #639, *$25.*

War Is a Racket

By Gen. Smedley Butler. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes the massive war profits that benefit the few at the expense of the many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to bad government policies. Instead, true patriotism requires that you review every decision made by the higher ups. Sections include: War is a Racket; Who Makes the Profits?; Who Pays the Bills?; How to Smash this Racket; and To Hell with War! Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, *$5.*

The Myth of the Six Million

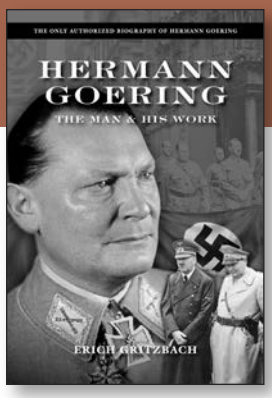
Prof. David Hoggan. Jewish memoirs of the camps; Auschwitz Commandant Hoess's memoirs; additional memoirs of the camps; the unreliability of torture; facts about the holocaust; Red Cross factual appraisals; Adolf Eichmann; the legends of Hitler's depravity; and much more. First book ever published on the subject. Newly reset. Fascinating introduction by Willis A. Carto. Softcover, 119 pages, #446, *$14.*

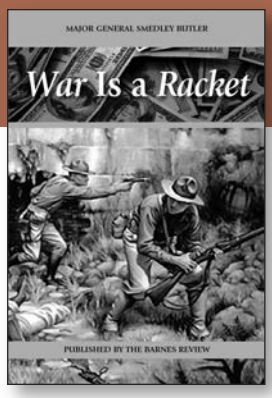
The Program of the Party of Hitler

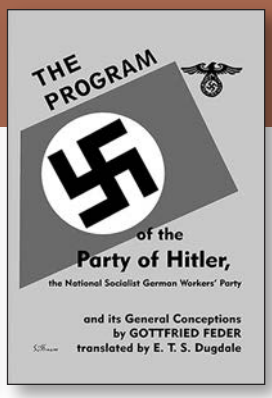
The Program of the Party of Hitler, the National Socialist German Workers' Party and Its General Conceptions. By Gottfried Feder. Translated by E.T.C. Dugdale. Written by one of the original founding members of the NSDAP, this booklet was the primary political document that underpinned the ideology and ideas of the future Nazi Party. Dealing with every conceivable topic—foreign policy, internal policy, property, usury, economics, race, religion, culture, agriculture, citizenship, the military and much more—this far-reaching document provides a sweeping and comprehensive look into the dramatic worldview of National Socialism. Softcover, 78 pages, #797, *$13.*

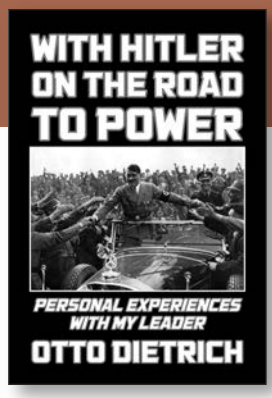
The Racial Elements of European History

By Hans F.K. Günther. This long-suppressed work by one of Germany's foremost racial thinkers was first published in English in 1927. The author, an unabashed Nordicist, provides a remarkable oversight of the concept of race, defines five different European races and discusses their physical and mental characteristics. This is a fascinating historical document that provides a remarkable insight into pre-WWII German racial thought. 300 illustrations and maps. Softcover, 241 pages, #798, *$22.*









With Hitler on the Road to Power

By Otto Dietrich. Subtitled "Personal Experiences with my Leader," this work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the NSDAP in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six full elections in two-and-a-half years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, #799, *$15*.

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWI and WWII were started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting war is refuted by famed historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years it was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks long-held fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler and more. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30*.

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official lies of the German and Allied governments. Here, Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity. If you want to know why the German government, for instance, is so intent on suppressing Revisionist research on the "Holocaust," then you need to read this book. Softcover, #110, 64 pages, *$9*.

The Myth of German Villainy

The official story of Western Civilization in the 20th century casts Germany as the disturber of the peace in Europe, and the cause of both WWI and WWII, though the facts don't bear that out. During both wars, fantastic atrocity stories were invented by the Allied propaganda machine to create hatred of the German people for the purpose of bringing public opinion around to support war. The bogus mainstream holocaust propaganda that emerged after WWII further solidified this image of Germany as history's ultimate dastardly villain. Benton L. Bradberry paints a different picture. Hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32*.

See page 80 for ordering info!

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi party, and is not to be confused with any other. It was printed in Berlin for the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly from one of these rare editions. Other editions have left out major sections and contain almost unintelligible verbiage. In contrast, this authorized "Stalag" edition contains the exact words of Hitler. Softcover, 584 pages, #675, *$35*.

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan

Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But what they may not know is that Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, *$12*.

The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

Presented in German and English. Translated, annotated and introduced by Arthur Kemp. *The Stroop Report* is the official German account of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto from April to May 1943, prepared by the commanding officer of the operation, SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Includes an executive summary, copies of the official combat reports and a photo record. The report contains fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Softcover, 232 pages, #677, *$19*.

Tell the Truth & Get Your Home Raided

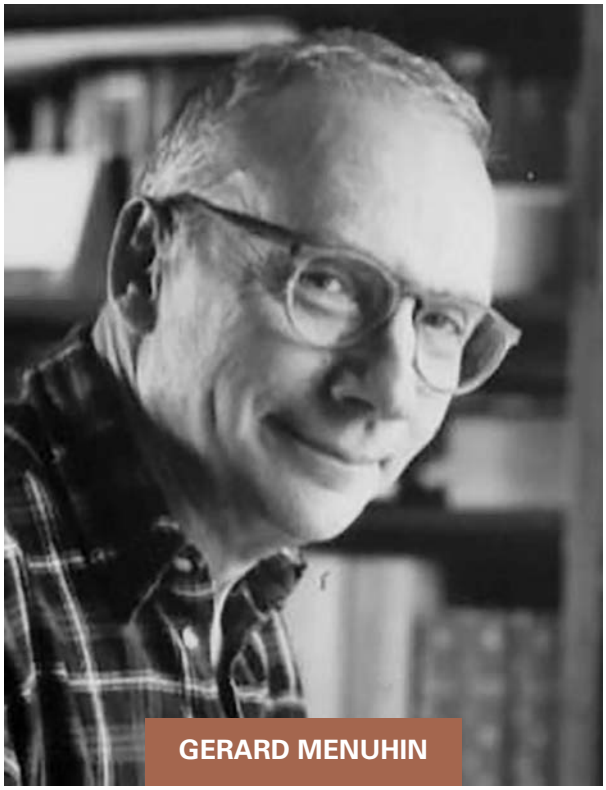
German publisher of famed Jewish Revisionist's book is subjected to police home invasion, search & destroy

By Ronald L. Ray

There's no business like "shoah" business. And although the alleged homicidal gassing of at least 6 million Jews is accepted by the mainstream as having occurred more than 70 years ago, the "shoah" must go on. Just about every person interned in a German concentration camp is already dead, but this political cash-cow must live forever.

The "blood libel" of German genetic guilt must be perpetuated and even Poles, Austrians, Italians, French, Americans and others must ransom themselves and their children for decades and centuries, due to "complicity" in the crime—or they must die in wars for alien interests. The Moloch of the Zionist Empire is a demanding and bloodthirsty god.

Naturally, some of the most draconian laws prohibiting thought crimes against the religion of Holocaustianity are found in Germany. There, even presentation of scientific disproof of the genocide myth is prohibited under pain of massive fines and potentially long imprisonment, while rapists and murderers go free.



GERARD MENUHIN

And as German publisher Harm H. Menkens found out on January 30, 2018, not even scholarly purposes—ostensibly protected by law—will shield someone from the wrath of the Holocaustian book-burning pogrom. Herr Menkens' alleged crime? Having the audacity to publish and sell *Wahrheit sagen, Teufel jagen*, a German translation, including a scholarly bibliography and index, of Gerard Menuhin's *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil*, first published and introduced to the public by THE BARNES REVIEW magazine several years ago.

A search warrant issued on December 27, 2017, by "Dr. Johannsen," a female judge of the Flensburg District Court, was executed a month later at Menkens' home in Mohrkirch, by no fewer than eight police officers. Their goal was to seize copies of the book—which they easily could have obtained through the website of Menkens' *Lühe-Verlag* [Lühe Publishing] without a jackbooted home invasion—as evidence for alleged violations of the infamous §130 of the German State Criminal Code, which prohibits "incitement of the people" and "disturbance of the public peace" through "Holocaust denial" or mini-

malization, including separate offenses for making such notions available to minors.

Two of the examples of "criminal" ideas given in the search warrant were out-of-context quotes, such as:

> The claim that 5.7 million Jews were murdered is not true. The number of Jewish victims can only range between 1 and 1.5 million, because there were not more Jews within Hitler's reach. (Ferdinand Otto Miksche, colonel in the French army and a close aide to Charles de Gaulle, *The End of the Present*, Herbig, Munich, 1990, p. 107) [Ironic, as the quote apparently was not criminal in 1990.—Ed.]

And Menuhin's preceding comment:

> As "6 million" merely represents some token in Jewish dogma, some cabalistic hocus-pocus, there is no reason to attach any special importance to its numerical value. It is only rational to recall that there were never 6 million Jews under German control during the war. [p. 14, 1st English ed.]

Despite Menkens' protests and his voluntary offer of several copies of Menuhin's book, the police continued to search his home—which also houses his business—seizing, in accord with the writ, whatever they could find of his business and personal computers, cellular telephone, external storage devices and personal and business records—including customer lists. Officers exceeded the warrant's limitations by photographing his entire home. This was supposedly to determine the extent of his "crimes," since an unlimited number of people could potentially visit his website.

In a complaint to the state prosecutor the next day, January 31, Menkens demanded immediate return of the seized items, in part because they are necessary for his existence, due to his small pension. He stated that the search warrant appeared to have been issued contrary to law, as the request did not seem to originate from the state prosecutor. Menkens likewise referred to evidence he submitted in a previous case about another book, demonstrating that §130 is unconstitutional, and declaring that the seizure of his property was "the persecution of an innocent man."

The intrepid publisher indicated *Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil* has been available even longer in an online German version with which he is not connected, and in the two English versions published by TBR and Castle Hill Publishers. All three are easily available to minors, yet the German government has shown no concern about them.

And, finally, Menkens noted that an investigation in mid-2017 in Karlsruhe was dropped after a few weeks. Presumably, it was found that there was no basis for "incitement of the people," so there should be no reason to prosecute him now for his edition of the book, which was "conceived exclusively" for legally protected academic/scientific [*wissenschaftliche*] purposes.

To date, the state prosecutor seems not to have responded. But Herr Menkens joins the pantheon of fearless publishers and researchers, like the great Udo Walendy, whose homes have been ransacked and livelihoods destroyed by Holocaustian emulators of "Gestapo tactics." He also joins the growing list of patriots and truth-seekers, among whom are ill and elderly imprisoned nationalists and an increasing number of friends of truth for Germany. May God stand by them in their struggle. ❖

Ronald L. Ray is a contributing editor of The Barnes Review, a freelance author and a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

Tell the Truth & Shame the Devil

By Gerard Menuhin (the anti-Zionist son of Jewish violinist Yehudi Menuhin). Second updated and indexed edition. Nations engage in perpetual war while bankers and armaments makers line their pockets from the carnage. The citizens of the world have been cut out of government, whether they live in a democracy, republic, theocracy or dictatorship. All the while, the ruling elite grow richer as the real producers struggle. Behind the scenes, events are controlled by puppetmasters. How did this world get to be the dark place it is? Who could have stopped it? What can we do? Includes sections on Adolf Hitler, WWI and WWII. Softcover, 457 pages, #715, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S.

Send payment with request to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order the book from TBR's online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts.

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Oregon's Racist Past

Thanks to Oregon's 60 founding fathers, when the Beaver State was admitted to the union in 1859, it was the only state with a constitution forbidding black and mixed-race people from living, working or owning property within its borders. This continued until 1926. The handful of black people already living there in 1859 were not expelled, but folks made it clear they were not welcome. The state was a "racist utopia." *De facto* exclusion of non-whites from various businesses and communities occurred nationwide—Oregon was just more vocal and explicit about it. Portland is still one of the whitest cities in America, and Oregon as a whole is only 2% black. Even earlier, in 1844, a law was passed that any blacks in the territory were subject to flogging if they didn't leave within two years.

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World's Oldest Pyramid in North Dakota?

Fort Ransom, North Dakota, may hold an enormous "secret." In this farming area is a structure known as Pyramid Hill, similar to other non-stone constructions such as Silbury Hill, a chalky mound in southwest England. A number of historians and archeologists believe Pyramid Hill is the oldest pyramidal structure on Earth—estimated at 25,000 years old. It appears to have a classical pyramid shape. Some locals believe the Dakota pyramid was built 5,000-9,000 years ago by people called "Tewaukanians." A "writing stone" has been found at the site, inscribed with parallel lines and cup and ring designs, similar to other steles around the world, but, whatever language it might be in, it is not deciphered.

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World's Oldest Pyramid in Indonesia?

Another contender for oldest "pyramid" on Earth is in faraway Indonesia, a megalithic site called Gunung Padang. Only this mound is not at all in what we think of as a pyramid shape but has an oval sort of shape all its own, with five different "terraces" at different heights, including the top. They say the site—the largest megalithic complex in southeast Asia—was built throughout several eras between possibly 20,000 and 5,000 B.C. Not just soil, nor soil with some megaliths on top, the visible stones are just the top of a gigantic stone building that continues far beneath the surface. Geological surveys have dated parts of the building to as old as 20,000 B.C.—older than Gobekli Tepe, older even than the latest ice age glaciation. This would change everything we think we know about human history and prehistory. With "gateways, stairs and corridors," Gunung Padang is, according to some, "a masterpiece of architecture and proof of an intelligent and extremely advanced civilization." But in 2014, excavation work and research were mysteriously halted. Is there a secret chamber inside the building? It appears the powers that be are hiding something we are not supposed to know about. Vlogger Bright Insight says, "34 scientists have literally campaigned to prevent the excavation of a hidden chamber (found through ground-penetrating radar) inside the world's oldest pyramid, Gunung Padang."

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Hawass Hiding History?

Court historian Dr. Zahi Hawass is the czar of ancient Egyptology. This controversial character is the "face" of the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). Hawass and the SCA have set up a system in which archeologists must go through "the proper channels" when they make any discovery on Giza. Many contrarian scholars insist this system is being used to suppress any evidence of the fabled Hall of Records. Interestingly, Hawass used a scholarship to attend the University of Pennsylvania to study Egyptology, a scholarship obtained for him by a member of psychic Edgar Cayce's Association for Research and Enlightenment (ARE). ARE has for some time insisted that the Hall of Records is real and is hidden underground near the Great Sphinx. Is Hawass hiding something? (Note that ground penetrating radar has proved underground chambers at Giza do exist.)

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. . . And Proud of It

David Rockefeller said: "Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as 'internationalists' and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure—one world, if you will. If that's the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it." (*Memoirs*, 2002) The good news is that there has been a global rise in populism and nationalism—Scotland, Hungary, France, Greece etc—indicating that Rockefeller's dream of a New World Order may be vanishing.

Could Be a Fungus or a Lichen

Was it a fungus or a lichen? At over 26 feet tall, the giant *Prototaxites* towered over Silurian and Devonian landscapes about 420-350 million years ago, looking like a probably green telephone pole. There is little evidence of any branching, but according to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, evidence exists that the bizarre plant, which resembles nothing living today, was a symbiosis involving a filamentous fungus and something else, such as mosses, bacteria or algae. We can speculate that yeast was one of the partners, since it has recently been discovered that some or all modern lichens contain yeast. We think of lichens as crust-like plants on rocks or tree bark, or as "reindeer moss" less than a foot tall, but this was a true lichen giant.

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Flightless Pterosaurs

We have little idea how flying reptiles evolved in the first place. Perhaps they branched off from the protorosaurs or the ornithodires. But another question is whether any pterosaurs became flightless. Ratites, penguins and many other birds have become non-volant (flightless), as have many kinds of insects. Some bats have become semi-non-volant (the walking bats of New Zealand and an extinct relative from Queensland). According to some experts, the pterosaur *Alcione*, which had unusually small wings, may have been flightless. Additionally the basal azhdarchid *Pterodactylus longicollum* was flightless, as was a third pterosaur, identified as the anurognathid "PIN 2585/4."

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Peace-Loving U.S.A.

The number of years the United States has been at war? It's estimated at 222 out of the 239 years we have been in existence since 1776. That's 93% of the time. Seems that when someone is not attacking us, our government usually goes looking for trouble—and finds it.

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Things Are OK in Tombstone

On March 10, 2018, the city fathers of Tombstone, Arizona opened the streets to a parade of Confederate flags. Town officials unanimously approved the pro-heritage parade. Said Mayor Dusty Escapule: "It was brought before the council, and under the First Amendment, we couldn't refuse them. There are a lot of people that fly the Confederate flag in Tombstone. I feel like it's their First Amendment right to display the flag if that's what they want to do. We're not racists, and we're not a Confederate city. We're just an American city that recognizes and honors the First and Second Amendments."

A Time for Atonement

A top educator in Poland, Ryszard Nowak, director of the highly regarded Lyceum XII public high school in Krakow, posted a Facebook message about Jewish responsibility for Soviet communist atrocities against Polish citizens. Listed by Nowak as responsible for the murder of Gen. Emil August Fieldorf by the Soviet NKVD secret police were: military prosecutor Helena Wolinska-Brus; Beniamin Wajsblech, a prosecutor; Judge Paulina Kern; Judge Maria Gurowska; Emil Merz, advocate; and advocate Gustaw Auscaler, all Jewish. "Young Jews should finally understand where the unhealed wounds of the Poles are," wrote Nowak.

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Mushruminations

We can thank the French for the plenteous mushrooms we can eat. A melon grower near Paris accidentally invented mushroom farming in the mid-17th century, when he happened to pour some water used to rinse some wild mushrooms onto some melon scraps, and *voila*, mushrooms started growing there. In about 1780, someone had the idea of growing the delectable fungi in caves or catacombs, where it was always cool and moist. From France the practice spread to Holland, Britain and by the 19th-century U.S.A. *Bon appetit*!

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Cruci-fact-ion

In the 1930s, French surgeon Pierre Barber experimentally nailed cadavers to a wooden cross. Based on his best guesses as to Jesus's weight and the position of His arms during Roman crucifixion, he concluded the nails must have been hammered through the bones of the wrists rather than the hands. If the nails had been through the palms they would be torn out by gravity acting on the body. In 1968, in a burial cave near Jerusalem, the skeleton was found of a young man crucified during the Roman era. A nail about 4 1/3 inches long had been driven through the outside aspect of the right heel bone. The anatomy professor at Hebrew University suggested that a single nail had been hammered though both feet and that the forearms had been nailed. Fifteen years later the remains were reexamined by Joseph Zias and Eliezer Sekeles, who concluded the nail had gone through only one heel (the other calcaneus had been lost). The arms showed no sign of having been nailed. Also a bit of olive wood was found. They concluded rope had been used to secure the arms, and the two heels had each had their own nails. Olive trees usually generate straight staves of only 6-8 feet, so the victim was not hoisted high. (Francis, Gavin, *Adventures in Human Being*, Basic Books, New York, 2015, hardback.)

White Holocaust in South Africa

While we are being told to "never forget" the WWII holocaust, a modern-day genocide is happening right before our very eyes. It is, sadly, barely mentioned in the U.S.

White people in South Africa are being raped, tortured and murdered left and right, by the scores and hundreds. If this isn't a holocaust, what is? The South African government approves of the genocide, while the outside world for the most part chooses to look the other way. Imagine the hullabaloo if the victims weren't white.

By Dr. Ed DeVries

On February 23, 2017, the British news service reported: "Brit Couple's Burglary Horror." Sue Howarth, a 64-year-old retired pharmaceutical company executive and her husband, 66-year-old Robert Lynn, "were murdered and left for dead in South Africa after being tortured with a blowtorch and shot by a robber gang who broke into their home," according to the *London Sun*.

> "Being a farmer in South Africa is currently the most dangerous occupation in the nation.

The sub-headline read: "Police said they were put through a horrific ordeal lasting several hours."

At about 2:00 on Sunday morning, February 18, as the couple slept in bed in their home in Dullstroom, Mpualanga Province, a small town in the northeast of South Africa, about 150 miles from the nearest capital city, three black men broke in through a window and tied the terrified couple up. The couple, who had lived in the home for almost 20 years, were then stabbed and tortured with a blowtorch for several hours. The masked men stuffed a plastic bag down Mrs. Howarth's throat, and attempted to strangle her husband with a bag around his neck. Finally, the two were tossed into the back of their own truck, still in their pajamas, and driven to a roadside where they were shot. Mrs. Howarth was shot twice in the head. Her husband was shot in the neck.

Miraculously Robert Lynn survived and managed to flag down a driver from the road on Sunday morning. Police were called, and a search began for Mrs. Howarth, who "was discovered among some trees, lying in a ditch," according to Jana Boshoff, reporter for the local *Misddelburg Observer* newspaper. "Her rescuers managed to find her by following her groans of pain and then noticing drag marks from the road into the field," Boshoff said.

According to the police report she was "unrecognizable" from her injuries. She had multiple skull fractures, gunshot wounds and "horrific" burns to her breasts. Her head was covered with a towel and her eyes were swollen shut. She was partially clothed with just scraps of her shirt remaining. Her breasts and upper body were bloody. The plastic bag

The deputy chief executive of civil rights group AfriForum said the motion to take land from white South African farmers is a violation of agreements made decades ago at the end of apartheid. The South African government will thus amend its constitution to make this illegal act legal. The ultimate goal is the extermination of all white South Africans. Crosses represent the daily extermination of South African whites.

that had been shoved down her throat was very difficult to remove because her jaw was clamped down. How she managed to breathe with the bag in her throat remains a mystery.

She was rushed to a nearby hospital, where she died two days later.

In any other country, such a crime would be almost unthinkable. But in South Africa, these kinds of farm attacks are happening almost every day. This year so far, there have been more than 70 attacks and around 25 murders in similar attacks by black "robbers" on white farmers.

The only reason that Sue and Robert's story drew any media attention at all was because they are both ex-patriated British nationals. So the story, all but ignored by the South African press, was picked up by British news outlets. The British and European news outlets covered the story as just another home burglary, whose victims happened to be British nationals. But while South Africa has one of the highest rates of violent crime anywhere in the world, the attacks on white farmers are no ordinary crimes.

Official statistics on these attacks are non-existent, due to what human rights groups have described as a "cover-up" by the notoriously corrupt and potentially complicit South African government. Since 2007, at the direction of the government, South African police have stopped releasing statistics about the race of the victims. Monitoring group Genocide Watch says the cover-up has been exacerbated by American and European governments, which have "remained silent about the problem, reinforcing the campaign of denial."

While the government is refusing to maintain statistics of black-against-white attacks, genocidewatch.org reports that more than 70,000 whites have been murdered and untold numbers have been robbed, raped and tortured since Nelson Mandela and the communist African National Congress took over South Africa.

Since many of the attacks have been against farmers and executed on farmland, the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), which represents commercial farmers, and the civil rights group AfriForum, began maintaining the statistics that the government was refusing to process. In 2008, they began to publish annually their very reliable numbers of attacks against farmers. According to the TAU, in 2016 there were "345 attacks resulting in 70 deaths—the highest death toll since 2008. In 2015 there were 318 attacks resulting in 64 deaths, and in 2014 there were 277 attacks resulting in 67 deaths. In total, between 1998 and the end of 2016, 1,848 white people have been murdered in attacks by blacks on white farmers. The breakdown: 1,187 farmers, 490 family members, 147 farm employees, and 24 people who happened to be visiting the farm at the time." In a 2014 report, "The Reality of Farm Tortures in South Africa," AfriForum wrote that: "The horror

experienced during farm tortures is almost incomprehensible. … The well-known 'blood sisters' from the South African company Crimescene-cleanup have rightly indicated that, in their experience, farm tortures are by far the most horrific acts of violence in South Africa."

The report concluded that: "They are of the opinion that the term 'farm murders' is misleading and that the terms 'farm terror' and 'farm tortures' are more suitable." AfriForum also warns that the attacks are becoming increasingly sophisticated, military-style raids, where victims are often restrained, injured with weapons such as machetes and pitchforks, burned with boiling water or hot irons, dragged behind vehicles and shot. Female victims are often raped during attacks.

For example, on Friday, March 10, 64-year-old Nicci Simpson was raped in front of her children and then tortured with a power drill during an attack involving three black men at her home on a farm in the Vaal area, about two hours' drive from Johannesburg. When paramedics arrived, they found "three dead dogs, and the woman lying in a pool of blood," according to paramedic spokesman Russel Meiring. "They used a drill to torture her," policeman Lungelo Dlamini reported. Her story, also ignored by the controlled South African media, was reported by *The Australian* newspaper.

Police always report the farm attacks as "robberies," despite the fact that nothing had been stolen in 85% of last year's farm attacks. Similarly, police and government officials insist that the farmers and their families are tortured to obtain information, such as the whereabouts of valuables or the keys to the safe. But TAU and AfriForum report that the excessive brutality is intended to send a clear message to the white families who still own the majority of the nation's farmland. The message: "White people—get out of our country."

The rise in farm attacks has been blamed on increasingly anti-white hate speech, particularly from the ruling African National Congress (ANC).

"White genocide" may not be an official policy of the South African government. But the words and actions of at least some government officials are inspiring the "violence and murders and … farm murders," according to AfriForum's head of community safety, Ian Cameron.

In 2010, high-profile ANC member Julius Malema sang the song "Shoot the Farmer, Kill the Boer," which Genocide Watch described as, "once a revolutionary song, but now an incitement to commit genocide."

Malema was convicted for hate speech, and the singing of the song was banned, but just seven months later, President Jacob Zuma sang the hate song himself at an ANC event, in direct contempt of the judge's ruling. In July of 2013, Malema formed the Economic Freedom Fighters, a Marxist political party that is now the third-largest in the South African Parliament. Since the party's founding, Malema has been traveling the country urging black South Africans to take back land from the white "Dutch thugs." In a speech before the nation's Parliament, Malema was quoted in *The Telegraph* as saying, "People of South Africa, where you see a beautiful land, take it, it belongs to you."

Perhaps in response to pressure from Malema, President Zuma, in March, called for the confiscation of white-owned land without compensation. Zuma urged the "black parties" in the Parliament to unite to form the two-thirds majority that would be needed to make the necessary change to the country's constitution. During a late-March 2018 debate in Parliament about the farm attacks, an ANC member of Parliament shouted, "Bury them alive!" while Pieter Groenewald was addressing the political body about the ongoing attacks against white farmers. In his April report, AfriForum deputy CEO Ernst Roets wrote: "The fact that farm murders do not comply with the legal definition of genocide in no way renders the crisis that white farmers in particular face in South Africa as less imminent."

According to TAU, "The farmers live in fear, because being a farmer in South Africa is the most dangerous occupation in the world. … The average murder ratio per 100,000 of the population in the world is nine. … In South Africa, it is 54. But for the farming community it is 138, which is the highest for any occupation in the world. It's three times more dangerous to be a farmer than it is to be a policeman."

Any form of justice against those who are killing off the country's white population is usually rare, however. The arrested murderers in these black on white attacks are often granted bail and never seen again. That is why over 150 farmers turned up to demonstrate outside the courthouse during the above-named three defendants' arraignment, to demand that they be held in custody for trial.

The judiciary took notice and the brutal criminals who killed Sue Howarth and Nicci Simpson—Themba William Yika, Nkosinathi Yika and Lucas Makua—were denied bail and were inevitably sentenced to 40 years each in prison, much to the surprise of human rights monitors.

Still, South African whites are increasingly questioning their future. The number of white farmers in South Africa has halved in a little over two decades to just 30,000. Thousands of farms are up for sale. ❖

A pastor and traveling speaker, ***Dr. Edward DeVries*** is the editor of the *Dixie Heritage Newsletter* and a contributing editor to TBR. He is the author of 30 books including the two-volume *Glory in Grey*. Some of his other titles include *Sacred Honor*, *The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag*, *Prayer is Simple*, *Every Member a Minister* and *Coaching Youth Baseball the Right Way*. He is also the host of The Barnes Review Radio's "Dixie Heritage Hour." Please check it out at www.BarnesReview.com.

Fight or Flight?

Options for white South Africans diminishing rapidly

By Clint Lacy

On March 23, UK's *The Daily Mail* newspaper reported that white South African farmers have the most dangerous job in the nation—perhaps the world—and are killed at "four times the rate of the wider community."

Just recently, the South African government announced plans to seize the land of all white farmers without compensation. The same March 23 report contains graphic images of white victims of black violence and states: "Farm attack victims are usually restrained with shoelaces, telephone wires or electric cables, according to a previous AfriForum report. Some have had their nails pulled out, had boiling water poured over their bodies and been beaten to death with makeshift weapons."

The article also details black on white sexual assaults in the farm attacks. Now, Australia Home Affairs Minister Peter Dutton is urging fast-tracking asylum status for White South Africans.

In addition to *The Daily Mail*, *Newsweek* published its own article detailing the political environment in South Africa. According to the magazine, Dutton's pleas for fast-track asylum for white South African farmers drew the wrath of Julius Melema, head of South Africa's Economic Freedom Fighter Party, who responded by saying:

> They must leave the keys to their tractors because we want to work the land. They must leave the keys to their houses. [Uttered at a Human Rights Day rally calling Australia a "racist" country.]

That's a bombastic statement coming from the leader of an organization whose members were recorded singing about killing the whites as recently as January 2018 on a News24 YouTube video.

"The farmers are hopelessly outnumbered. Their best bet for survival is to either leave the country or, if that is not possible, to leave their farms and move to the cities and towns. We will probably all starve to death in this country in the next decade or two anyway. Here being white means being trapped to be slaughtered sometime in the future, and it seems being black here will soon mean starving in famine along with any surviving whites. There is no hope left." —South African blogger

As for Melema's statement about urging whites to go to "racist" Australia, white victims of black violence are not going anywhere, because they are not being allowed to.

John B. Wells, host of "Caravan to Midnight" (a former weekend host of Coast to Coast Radio), posted a special edition of his show on March 22 (episode 900) in which he interviews his wife Brendi Wells (formerly Brendi Richards of South Africa).

In the interview she reveals how her late husband was murdered by black South Africans 10 years ago simply because they wanted his car.

In the introduction for this episode Wells writes: "You can't hide. Something wicked this way comes—for your very life. Help us stop this slaughter—before it breaks your own door in—before your son or daughter doesn't show up for dinner—before your baby is plucked from your arms and dashed to pieces before your eyes."

Brendi Wells shares that the South African government is not allowing whites to leave the country and that her own son was not allowed to leave the nation to attend her wedding to Wells in Dallas.

Mrs. Wells also dispels the myth that whites "stole" South Africa from the native Africans by revealing that at the time of their settling there were no Bantu blacks living there. Their

South African blacks—from average civilians to upper-echelon politicians—have made their agenda clear.

millennias-old cultural survival strategies had not worked very well for them outside their natural milieu in central Africa, though scattered bands of Khoisan had adapted.

Amazingly, the obviously blind, deaf and dumb leftist propaganda outlet *The Huffington Post* declared on March 16 that: "There is no evidence to suggest that attacks and murders on white South African farmers are racially motivated."

This is because the South African government has recently decided to stop releasing the statistics about black atrocities against white farmers in the country.

In an article dated April 4, 2018, ABC News Australia described former Prime Minister Tony Abbott's claim that 400 white South African farmers were murdered last year as "baseless." However, in the same article, the news outlet reports that "the South African police service collects official statistics on 'farm attacks,' which includes murders on land used for commercial and non-commercial agricultural purposes."

The figures are collated for the financial year, which in South Africa runs from April 1 to March 31. But these are not released regularly. That's because, police have said, the statistics would need to be "audited."

This leads one to believe there is a reason they don't want to report or audit the statistics because the genocidal truth will be revealed.

In addition to the genocide being waged against white South African farmers, the government of that country has implemented an economic war against whites in general.

A February 24, 2016 article published in *The Daily Mail* reported that over 400,000 South African whites are being forced to live in "squatter camps" because South African blacks have been given job preferences over whites. The nation today is plagued by sporadic electricity, unclean water and little to no medical care.

Looking at the "big picture" in South Africa it is easy to see that the war on white farmers—the slaughter, the proposed land seizures and the economic policies that prohibit whites from gainful employment—have been designed by the South African government to mete out some twisted form of revenge and not reconciliation.

In January 2018, President Donald Trump was reported to have expressed frustration of having to take immigrants from "shithole" countries.

Currently there are multiple efforts from citizens of the United States, Australia and several European nations to get their fellow countrymen to sign online petitions asking that their governments fast-track the immigration requests of white South Africans before they are all gone.

Please educate yourself online and pressure the lawmakers of your nation to help our white brothers and sisters in South Africa, as well as Zimbabwe and Namibia, to find safe haven outside of South Africa. They are all facing the same plight.

And, we believe it is just this kind of productive immigrant that we need here in America. ❖

SOURCES:

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Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*. Softcover, 157 pages, #725, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR.

More About South Africa

The Great Boer War

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wanted to know what war looked like up close. He volunteered and served in the British army's medical corps, and was thus able to experience the conflict firsthand. His ensuing book was the first complete chronicle of the Anglo-Boer War. First published in 1902, Conan Doyle's book became the standard by which all other histories of that conflict were measured. In it he laments that the Boers were a tougher opponent for the British than even the armies of Napoleon. Completely reset with two dozen unique and rare pictures from the conflict. Softcover, 262 pages, #744, *$15.*

The War in South Africa: Its Causes & Effects

John Atkinson Hobson's prophetic book, first published in 1900, describes in detail the lies, deception, underhanded maneuverings, false propaganda—and the ubiquitous pressure groups—that lay behind the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1889. Faked "atrocity" propaganda, faked allegations of Boer barbarity, corruption, maladministration and the deliberate distortions and double-crossing in the "negotiations" that preceded the war are discussed. Hobson even shows how the lies also included fake stories of "Boer armaments build-ups," that were portrayed as evidence of the "Boer threat." He also spends time explaining how these allegations were spread across the English-speaking world and by whom. This new edition has been completely reset, updated and annotated. Also includes a new introduction, "South Africa 1899, Iraq 2003: The Awful Parallels," by Arthur Kemp, which details the Zionist lobby's role in inciting the Iraq War, using forgery, lies, deception and mass media—following the pattern used in the run-up to the Second Anglo-Boer War. Softcover, 277 pages, #767, *$22.*

Afrikaner Martyr: The Forces Behind the Assassination of Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd

By Stephen Mitford Goodson. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd was the prime minister of South Africa from 1958 until his shocking assassination in 1966 at the hands of a Greek immigrant named Demetrio Tsafendas. But there is more to the story than that. Tsafendas, the author insists, was a victim of Dr. Solly Jacobson, who, Goodson says, was an active participant in the CIA MK-ULTRA brainwashing program. Tsafendas was a patient of Jacobson. But why would anyone want the popular prime minister dead? Was it because he was a threat to the continued political and financial domination of South Africa by the Rothschilds? Find out! Softcover, 32 pages, color cover. Retails for *$5.*

Victory or Violence? The Story of the AWB of South Africa

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as Apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this updated eyewitness account. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22.*

RELATED

White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk

Western civilization is in desperate peril. White people—our volk—are in trouble. The question of the day—and very likely the question of the millennium—is whether Europe will survive—and with it its American, Canadian, Australian and South African cousins—and, if so, how? Seeking to answer those questions is a very important new book, *White World Awake! Stopping the Planned Extermination of Our Volk.* Those who seek the truth will find the truth in the pages of this book, and those looking for a practical plan of action will find that as well. For too long, observes the author, white people have fought among themselves. The European Union and NATO are failed efforts to correct that situation. Europe faces an existential threat with tsunamis of unassimilable Africans, Middle Easterners and Asians swarming in. The time has come for Europe to speak with one voice on such matters, while it is equally necessary for each nation and ethnic group to preserve its distinctive culture, and for historical injustices to be discussed honestly. Softcover, 540 pages, #753, *$35.*

Race & Reason

Holding science and law degrees from Princeton and Columbia University, Carleton Putnam was founder and president of Chicago & Southern Airlines, which later became Delta Air Lines. Putnam served as chief executive of Delta, and remained a director until his death in 1998. *Race and Reason* was his first book. It explains the reality of race in the face of a determined assault on racial realism in the 1960s. Written in question and answer format, this book answers every liberal argument on race with passion, reason, compassion and intellect. Softcover, 122 pages, #614, *$15.*

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Actor, Author, Lawmaker Details Hazards of Political Correctness

Former U.S. Congressman Ben Jones speaks out about, culture, political correctness, race relations, civil rights, Southern history and much more . . .

By Dr. Edward DeVries

Former Rep. Ben Jones (D-Ga.) got his first big show-biz break in 1975, when he landed the role of Agent Fred in *Moonrunners*. His next big role would be playing one of the truck drivers in *Smokey and the Bandit*. But the role we all remember him for, and the one that he is still playing today, is that of Cooter Davenport, the tow-truck driver on *The Dukes of Hazzard* TV show.

Now 76 years young, Jones is busier than he has ever been, operating three Southern heritage museums, each called Cooter's Place, and with weekly concerts as the lead singer of Cooter's Garage Band. As a lobbyist and as a spokesperson for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Jones is engaged in the daily battle for the preservation of Southern history and for the advancement of Southern culture.

Jones's political career began long before the present wave of attacks against Confederate flags and monuments. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1988, serving two terms before being unseated by a then up-and-coming Newt Gingrich. In a recent radio interview, I asked the former congressman what inspired him, back in the 1980s, to hit the pause button on a successful show-biz career and enter politics. His answer surprised me. The actor-turned politician was actually a political activist-turned-actor-turned-politician.

THEN-REP. BEN JONES

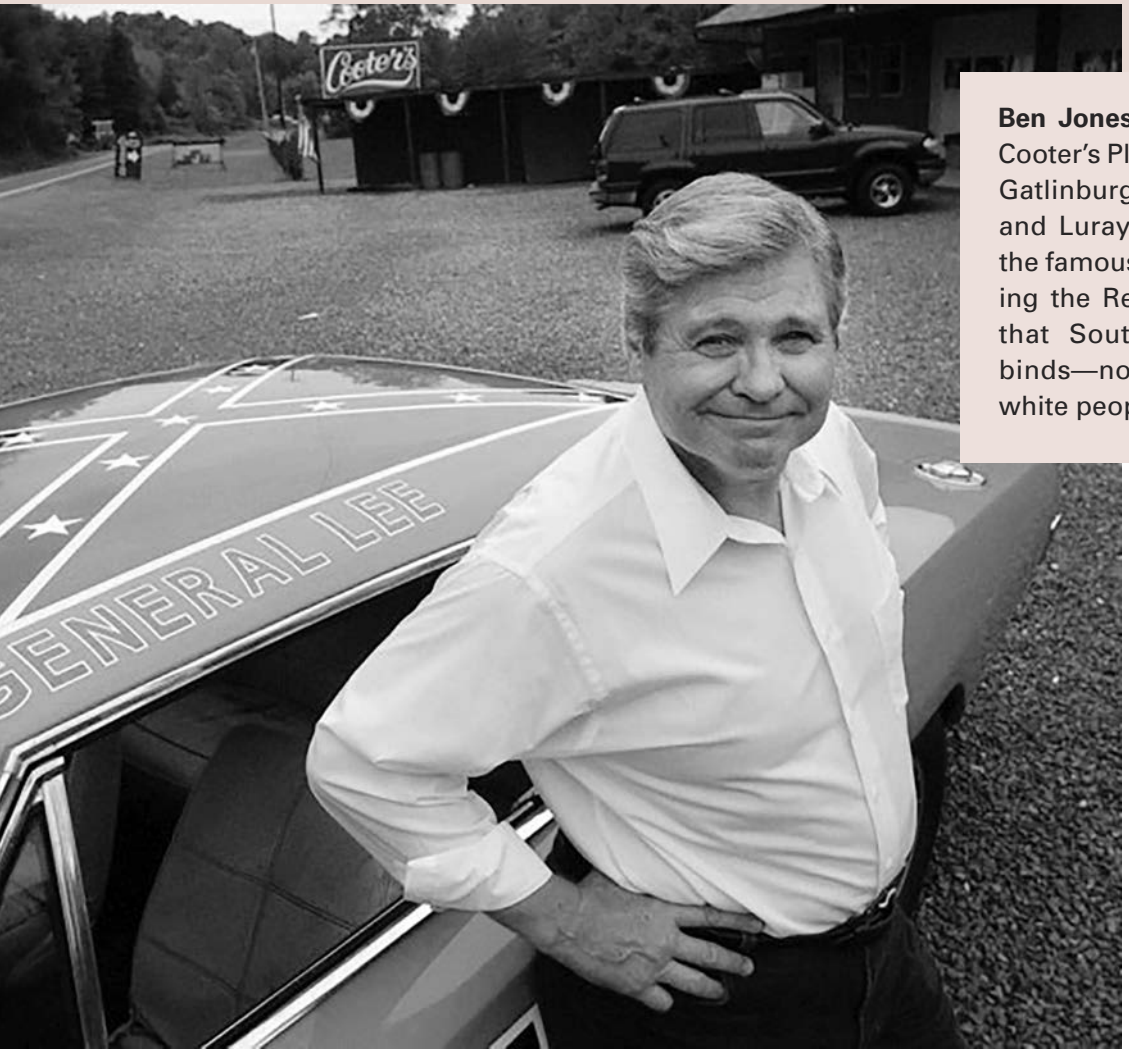
Jones's activism began in the early 1960s, as a student at the University of North Carolina as one of several intelligent, young, white, college students working for Dr. Martin Luther King.TBR asked what inspired him to get involved in the civil rights movement.

"My father worked for the railroad," Jones said. "So I grew up in what we called a 'section house,' basically a 'company house' or a 'mill house.' It was a very poorly built house owned by the railroad. We didn't have any electricity or indoor plumbing. And it was on the 'other side' of the tracks in an African-American neighborhood called Sugar Hill."

Jones continued, "White people didn't cross over to the 'colored side' of the tracks back then. So I was the redneck white boy growing up in the 'colored neighborhood.' It was all Jim Crow back in the 1940s and 1950s. And it was always going to be that way. It wasn't just that I went to a different school, I mean I couldn't even walk into a diner and sit down and eat a cheeseburger with some of my black neighborhood friends. That was just wrong. So my conscience is the reason I became involved in the civil rights movement."

When asked if he thought that it was ironic that one of the biggest advocates for Southern heritage began his political activism in the civil rights movement, he said, "No sir! Not at all."

"But the civil rights movement and



Ben Jones stands outside one of his Cooter's Place locations, which include Gatlinburg and Nashville, Tennessee and Luray, Virginia. Behind Jones is the famous General Lee race car sporting the Rebel battle flag. Jones says that Southern history and culture binds—not divides—the black and white people of the South.

Southern heritage are diametrically opposed to each other, are they not?" TBR asked.

To which Jones replied, "But no they're not! That's what they want you to think. But they are one and the same."

Jones went on to say, "White, black, red—we all grew up in and were a part of the same Southland. We are all Southerners. We all share the same land, the same food, the same air, the same culture. We all have a linked history. We all live under the same Constitution. We were all endowed by the same Creator with the same rights. We are all Southerners."

He then told TBR about his own ancestors and the black Confederate soldiers that fought in the failed war for Southern independence. And then he said, "Dr. [Martin Luther] King was a Southerner. I mean culturally, Dr. King was a Southerner."

When asked if he knew Dr. King's opinion of the Confederate flag he replied that, "Dr. King had no problem with the Confederate flag, and he had no problem with the icons of Southern heritage."

"Last year I went down to Morehouse College, a historically black school. It is also the school from which both Dr. King and his father had graduated," Jones said. He continued, "I went there at the invitation of Andrew Young. Andy had been Dr. King's right-hand man through the many years of the civil rights movement. Andy asked me to come and speak at a forum in favor of the Confederate flag. … The kids were great to me. They listened to everything that I had to say. Then, when I was finished, many of them began to express disagreement. That is when Andy spoke up. Andy, who knew Dr. King as well as anybody, told the students that he agreed with me."

When asked why Dr. King's "right-hand man" agreed with him, he said, "The civil rights movement came out of the South. It was a movement of Southerners. There was never any mention of the Confederate flag or of the Civil War or anything like that because they were just accepted as part of our common history and culture as Southerners. We were trying to build bridges, to fulfill Dr. King's dream that 'someday the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will one day sit down together at the table of brotherhood.' He didn't say anything about tearing down flags and monuments or being offended by that. It wasn't an issue. That's not what it was about."

"So then why," TBR asked, "does the NAACP and the leadership of the recognized civil rights movement seem to be so rabidly opposed to all things Confederate?"

"Because the movement has been hijacked," Jones replied. ❖

To listen to the entirety of TBR's conversation with former Rep. Ben Jones go to https://barnesreview.org/category/tbr-radio/. Ben writes of his lifelong advocacy for the rights of all Southerners in his autobiography *Redneck Boy in the Promised Land*. He is also the proprietor of a small chain of "Dukes of Hazzard"-themed stores.

THE FREE STATE OF WINSTON

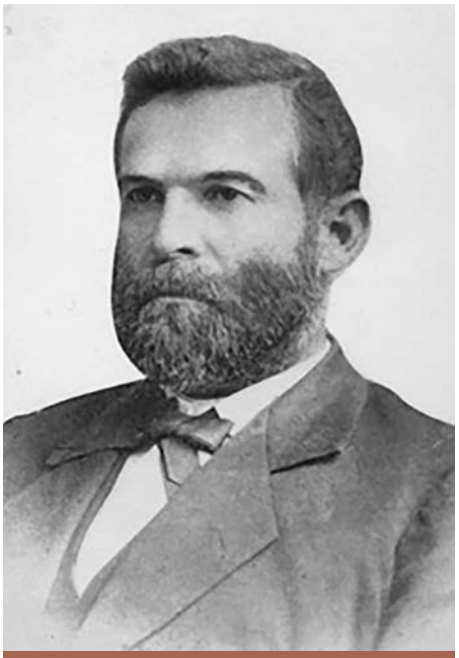
More than one Southern county seceded from Dixie after Dixie seceded from the United States. Why haven't we heard more about the "Republic of Winston"?

By Clint Lacy

The May/June 2016 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW contained an article about the "Free State of Jones," which disputed the facts versus the fiction of the movie bearing the same name.

The film, which starred Matthew McConaughey as Newt Knight (a Confederate soldier who left the army to lead other deserters and slaves against C.S.A. troops in Jones County, Mississippi), plays heavily on the issue of slavery, race and the moral dilemma of the Confederate cause. Ultimately the movie holds Knight up as a hero for fighting his fellow Southerners despite his having severe character flaws (such as taking a slave named Rachel as his lover and fathering children with her, while still married to his legal wife with whom he also had children).

The "Free State of Jones" was heavily promoted and highly praised because of the underlying themes of "diversity" and the vilification of the South. These same themes are most likely the reason you have never heard of the "Republic of Winston."



CHARLES C. SHEATS

Winston County, Alabama attempted to secede from the Confederacy in 1861, but unlike the "Free State of Jones," slavery was not an issue of the mountainous region, nor will you find a forbidden love interest between a white man and a black slave woman to spice things up for modern-day moviegoers. Simply put, the story of Winston County is about self-government and a community of pacifist people who did not want to engage in war against the Union or its neighboring Southern states and counties, asking merely to be left alone to forge its own future.

The views of Winston County's citizens on the subject of secession in 1861 ironically were formed decades before. Judge John Bennett Weaver, author of *A Brief History of Winston County, Alabama*, states:

> The people in that county from 1820 to 1850 developed about like some of the other hill counties in north Alabama. They were always partial to Andrew Jackson. His word, with a great majority in those days, was both law and gospel. In about 1832, when South Carolina passed the Nullification Act, John C. Calhoun resigned, went back to South Carolina, and his friends had buttons [made] on which was printed, "John C. Calhoun, the first president of the Confederacy." President Jackson said, "No, we will have none of that."[1]

Weaver continues by stating that Winston County was named for John

This statue of a symbolic local soldier adorns the Winston County Courthouse in downtown Double Springs, Alabama. He is half Confederate and half Union, and both Northern and Southern flags are unfurled at the monument. The memorial commemorates how, on July 4, 1861, representatives of the county met at a local tavern to declare that the "Free State of Winston" chose to be left out of the North-South war.

A. Winston, a famous citizen:

> [Winston] had been governor, and [his] political record had been more nearly approved than any other outstanding leader in Alabama in recent years. The population from 1850 to 1860 more than doubled.
>
> In 1860 there were 14 slave owners in the county, owning 1,292 slaves. Of this number, Dr. Andrew J. Kiser [Kaeiser], who was born in Pennsylvania in 1799, owned 20 slaves, and a Mr. Davis, the largest slave owner in the county, who lived at Miller's Stand, which is now South Haleyville, owned about 48 slaves. Of course, those who owned no slaves greatly outnumbered the slave owners–14 slave owners; 637 families owned no slaves. We have already said that Winston County was settled by the followers of Andrew Jackson. Our people were born in Union homes and went to Union schools, whose teachers were Washington and Jackson.
>
> Winston County in 1860 supported the regular Democratic ticket by a substantial margin. They opposed secession through the years because they felt like it was to their best interests and to the best interests of the country to do so. They were loyal Democrats and had been for years. They were Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Democrats.[2]

The state of Alabama passed an ordinance of secession on January 11, 1861. On July 4, 1861, a mass meeting was held at Looney's Tavern near the town of Houston, Winston County, with between 2,500 and 3,000 attendees.

One of the main speakers was Charles Christopher Sheats who had been elected as a delegate to the secession convention in December 1860. Sheats was one of the few delegates who voted against secession. A committee of resolutions was formed, and resolutions were submitted and approved as follows:

> First, we commend the Honorable Charles C. Sheats and the other representatives who stood with him, for their loyalty and fidelity to the people whom they represented in voting against secession first, last and all the time.
>
> Second, we agree with Jackson that no state can legally get out of the Union. But if we are mistaken in this, and a state can lawfully or legally secede or withdraw, being only a part of the Union, then a county, any county, being a part of the state, by the same process of reasoning, could cease to be a part of the state.
>
> Third, we think our neighbors in the South made a mistake when they bolted and nominated a ticket which resulted in the election of a Republican. They made another and a greater mistake when they attempted to withdraw from the Union and set up a new government. But we don't want our neighbors in the South mistreated, and we are not going to take up arms against them; but, on the other hand, we are not going to shoot at the Flag of our Fathers—the Flag of Washington, Jefferson and of Jackson!
>
> Therefore, we ask the Confederacy on the one hand, and the Union on the other, to leave us alone, unmolested, that we may work out our political and financial destiny here in the hills and mountains of northwest Alabama.[3]

It is said that when the second resolution was read, a local character called "Uncle Dick" Payne exclaimed: "Oh, oh—Winston secedes! The Free State of Winston!"[4]

Despite their best efforts to avoid war, the people of Winston County soon found war upon their doorsteps. Due to their stance against the C.S.A., the state of Alabama imposed a military draft on the county. In response, many Winston County men either headed for the brush or joined the 1st Alabama Cavalry (which was a Union regiment).

Bill Looney, owner of the tavern, joined the 1st Alabama and helped Unionist families escape to Union lines. Some citizens fled to an area known as "Natural Bridge" to hide from troops on both sides.[5]

A story posted on the AL.Com website dated June 23, 2016 quotes Winston historian Peter Gossett, who stated: "The county was subjected to numerous raids from both sides during the war, leaving very little behind in what was already a poor county."[6]

Many of the Unionists in the northern Alabama counties were persecuted by those who supported secession. According to the book *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*: "The secessionists [meaning C.S.A. supporters] seem to have made it lively for the Unionists, for Streight reported that the Unionists were much persecuted by them and often had to hide themselves."[7]

The Unionists or "tories" (as they were sometimes called) were far from the innocent victims that some have made them out to be. Again quoting *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*:

> The tories or "Unionists" of the mountains, instead of joining the federal army, formed bands of "Destroying Angels," "Prowling Brigades" etc to prey upon their lowland neighbors. All the able-bodied loyal men were in the army, and there were no defenders. During the federal occupation these marauders harassed the country. When the Confederates temporarily occupied the country, they tried to drive out the brigands, whence arose the "persecution of Unionists" that we read about. Thousands of Confederate sympathizers were driven from their homes during the federal occupation in 1862. When the Union army retreated in 1862, attempts at retaliation were made by those who had suffered, but this was strictly suppressed by the state and Confederate authorities. An officer was dismissed for cruelty to "Unionists," and the state troops destroyed a band of deserters and guerillas who were preying upon the "Union" people in the mountain districts. Marion, Walker and Winston counties were especially infested with tories.[8]

Again quoting Gossett in the previously mentioned AL.Com article:

> When Gen. James H. Wilson's troops raided Winston County in 1865, the men were not impressed. Gossett quotes Wilson:
>
> "We had heard of this place for several days and expected to find a smart little village, at least, but were never so disappointed in our lives, as it was the poorest excuse for a town we ever did see." A soldier remarked "the woods through which we have passed today are horrible in the extreme and the country poor beyond conjecture."[9]

Mickey J. Burton, a descendant of Bill Looney and native Alabamian, told me during the course of our correspondence that:

> There was a hell hole called "the Penitentiary" which was a natural rock canyon that was used for holding those who refused to take up arms and sometimes for either side, depending on who was in control at the time of capture. It's well known by locals in Winston County.

During Reconstruction, Winston County along with other northern Alabama counties transitioned from being Jacksonian Democrats to Republicans. Those who were Unionists or "Tories" became known as "scalawags."

Historian Ellis P. Oberholtzer in his *History of the United States Since the Civil War* described scalawags as:

> Viler than the carpetbaggers, as blatant, vindictive, unprincipled characters who cloaked themselves in a pretense of loyalty to the Union and won office by base and hypocritical appeals to the new Negro voters, turncoats, who, frustrated in ambitions, sold their tongues to the North or were ready to do so.[10]

"Scalawags," despite their devotion to the Union during the war, had no desire to make good on their promises to Negro voters.

Citing "The Role of the Scalawag in Alabama Reconstruction":

> Despite their own realization of the political necessities of the time, the scalawags failed to convince large numbers of north Alabama Unionists that principles and party could transcend race. When the Democrats reduced all issues to a threat to white supremacy, the rank and file of white Republicans aligned politically with their ancient enemy, the black belt planters, rather than with the Negroes.[11]

In addition to Reconstruction, postwar Alabama suffered greatly. One reason was a shortage of manpower. According to Robert Davis, author of *Different Children of the New South: The Communities Created in Cullman County, 1872-1895*:

> Post-Civil War Alabama did need an infusion of people and money. It had suffered years of Confederate impressments of property and a federal blockade that caused widespread devastation of the Southern economy. More than one-third of Alabama's men of military age in 1860 had died by 1865."[12]

Davis also noted another fact that is particularly interesting:

> In the years immediately after the Civil War, when one-third of available arable federal lands existed in the South, it became available after 1862 as free homestead grants to all citizens except members of Confederate families [until 1876].[13]

How does the victor of a war ensure peace over a conquered land? First through the war itself. One-third of able bodied men from Alabama were killed during the conflict.

Second, denial of basic rights. Thousands of farms were destroyed, former Confederates couldn't vote, and Confederate families were not

eligible for land grants.

Third, the promotion of immigration from other countries.

The promotion of immigration to northern Alabama did not occur until 1877 when Cullman County was formed from portions of Blount, Morgan and Winston counties. Both the town and the county were named after Johann "John" Gottfried Cullman.

Cullman was originally from Bavaria and had taken part in the Marxist revolution of 1848. He sought immigrants from German communities in Cincinnati, Ohio, cities in the northeastern U.S. and from Germany itself. Local legend puts the number of German immigrants to Cullman County at 100,000, but historians state the number is more likely to be 3,000. It was short-lived.

> As John Cullman's immigrants included many mechanics and manufacturers, rather than farmers, these families soon found work, as well as food, scarce. Even in 1943, 30% of Cullman's German work force made their living outside of agriculture. Kollmorgen learned that the German families who had the resources to do so abandoned Cullman County. They found the soil so poor that they starved.
>
> Persons who had remained told him, as local historian John Clinton Bright also discovered, that the German families who stayed on did so only because they lacked the means to leave. George H. Schmitt, a traveling German evangelist, settled in Cullman in 1882 and began an effort outside of Cullman County to raise funds for a church. He claimed that the people were so poor that they could not afford to build their own house of worship. Detectives arrested him in Nashville as a conman. By 1888, 50 of Cullman County's citizens, male and female, young and old, escaped their poverty by joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints [Mormons] and moving to Utah. Only nine of their number could read and write.[14]

Though poor, there was promise in Winston County following the war, but it took decades to achieve. The Febreuary 22, 1893 edition of the *Mountain Eagle* newspaper reported: "True, the county is poor, and the people are poor, the roads are execrable, and the waters are menacing—but Winston is still on hand top-side up with mineral wealth, an abundance of good timber and a veritable elixir of good health and good cheer."[15] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "A Brief History of Winston County, Alabama," Judge John Bennett Weaver: www.freestateofwinston.org/abriefhistory.htm

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 "The Alabama County that Tried to Secede from the Union," Rebecca Beatrice Brooks: civilwarsaga.com/the-alabama-county-that-tried-to-secede-from-the-south/

6 "Did Alabama have its own Free State of Jones during the Civil War?" AL.com, June 23, 2016: www.al.com/living/index.ssf/2016/06/did_alabama_have_its_own_free.html.

7 "Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama," Fleming, p. 116.

8: *Ibid.*

9: "Did Alabama have its own Free State of Jones during the Civil War?" AL.Com, June 23, 2016: www.al.com/living/index.ssf/2016/06/did_alabama_have_its_own_free.html.

10 "The Role of the Scalawag in Alabama Reconstruction," Woolfolk, Louisiana State University, LSU Digital Commons, 1965: digitalcommons.lsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=2059&context=gradschool_disstheses.

11 *Ibid.*

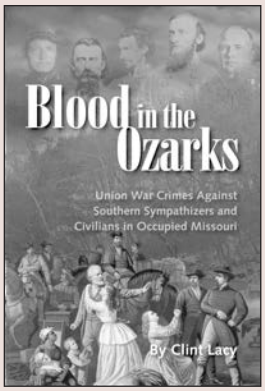
12 "*Different Children of the New South: The Communities Created in Cullman County, 1872-1895,*" Robert Davis, Wallace State University: www.wallacestate.edu/Content/Uploads/wallacestate.edu/files/Genealogy/Cullman_County_article_for_current_revised_draft.pdf.

13 *Ibid.*

14 *Ibid.*

15 "Winston County: An *Eagle* Scribe Visits the Free State," *The Mountain Eagle* newspaper, Feb. 22, 1893.

Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*. Softcover, 157 pages, #725, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR.



Blood in the Ozarks:

Union War Crimes Against Southern Sympathizers & Civilians in Occupied Missouri

Deep in the eastern Ozarks of Missouri, a battle still rages about a massacre that happened on Christmas Day of 1863. While some call it a simple rescue mission to liberate captured Union soldiers, others claim that it was mass murder, which included women, children and the elderly. The War of the Rebellion was a bitter and brutal conflict, but perhaps never more so than in the state of Missouri. The brutality of the conflict was punctuated with multiple Union war crimes, especially in the eastern Ozarks. As a result, 27,000 Missouri citizens were killed during the war. To this day, local historians with an axe to grind have worked diligently to cover up the Christmas Day massacre and other war crimes to protect local reputations. Author Clint Lacy has taken up historian Jerry Ponder's torch of truth and, in this book, he presents all the known evidence, making a strong case that the Wilson Massacre did in fact occur as Ponder claimed for decades before his death.

But the Wilson Massacre was not the only Union war crime in Missouri. Lacy also discusses many others committed by Union forces in Missouri in his attempt to bring history into accord with the facts and shine the light of truth on one of the darkest periods of American history.

Softcover, foreword by TBR's Prof. Ray Goodwin, six appendices with period newspaper reports, diary entries, photo section, 157 pages, #725, *$17* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. For foreign shipping rates, email Sales@BarnesReview.org.

Cultural Pride & Prison Reform

Inmates honor ancestors with Irish heritage lectures

By Ronald L. Ray

Imprisonment is at best a difficult experience, and for obvious reasons. Whether it is the loss of freedom—of movement, of occupation, of decision-making—or the all-too-prevalent malign moral influences and the contempt frequently shown to a man by his captors or fellow inmates, prison can be a life-altering experience. But not for the better.

That is why we believe it is something to celebrate, when those condemned to years or decades of confinement choose to rise above adversity, mere self-interest and their past bad choices and to elevate themselves and those around them by espousing and promoting ideals of enduring value. It is why The Barnes Review reported to you about the 2015 celebration of Leif Erickson Day by a small but enthusiastic number of inmates in the general prison population at the Lexington (Kentucky) Federal Medical Center (FMC).

Those men have persisted each subsequent year in promoting the history and values of the white race and European-American culture. And this year, they were successful in organizing and presenting not one, but three programs in honor of Irish-American Heritage Month last March.

The third program—and for the inmates perhaps the most exciting—nearly did not take place, due to numerous hurdles thrown up by less-than-enthusiastic prison officials.

After months of planning by Daniel "Konr" Cowart and James Kalbflesh, including a lengthy facility approval process, 46 prisoners of Lexington FMC came together to celebrate and learn about their Irish-American culture on March 1, 2018. This was the most well-attended event in three years, with every seat filled and a few men left standing. Chad Simpson opened the day's presentation with a moment of silence and outlined the program.

Cowart gave the first talk and was noticeably pleased with the turnout: "Wow! What a crowd! Thank you all for being here. I am not a good speaker, but I always appreciate the opportunity to share some of our heritage and history with those who are interested."

For 20 minutes, he proceeded to outline the history of Ireland and the Celts: the aboriginal Old Europeans and Proto-Nordics; the rise of the Celtic peoples, their spread across Europe and their arrival on the Emerald Isle; the invasions by Vikings and Anglo-Normans and the return of some of the Scots; and a few points of Ireland's political history up through the Wars of the Roses, the Statute of Kilkenny and Poyning's Law.

Cowart impressed on the group the value of perseverance through every adversity to be learned from the Irish and their historical struggles: "We are in a struggle right now, here in prison, but there is no reason we can't leave here better than when we came in; and we can do this by following the examples passed down to us by our ancestors."

Following refreshments, Jacob Lathrop addressed the question, "What have the Irish ever done for us?" He presented nine examples

Organizers and presenters of the Irish-American Heritage Month programs at Lexington FMC-Bluegrass Unit, from left to right: William Wade, Daniel "Konr" Cowart, James Colvin, Jacob Lathrop, Chad Simpson. Not pictured: James Kalbflesh. Speaker John McMenamin, who once taught at a prestigious Alabama university, was impressed with the high IQs of the prisoner-attendees of his Irish history lecture.

from hundreds of possibilities from both Ireland and the U.S.

• Annie Moore was the first person to immigrate to the United States through Ellis Island.

• James Hoban (b. 1762) arrived in America after the War for Independence and submitted the winning architectural design for the White House in a 1792 competition.

• Ernest Walton, Irish physicist, developed the first nuclear particle accelerator in partnership with Sir John Cockcroft.

• Walt Disney developed the first animated film with sound, *Steamboat Willie*, which introduced Mickey Mouse and began a long career of producing internationally known family entertainment.

• Thomas Andrews (b. 1813), a chemist and physicist from Belfast, proved that ozone is a form of oxygen.

• Henry Ford (b. 1863 in Michigan) was the son of Irish immigrants. He developed a successful and efficient assembly line method of mass producing automobiles. He insisted on generous pay and more just and humane working conditions for his employees.

• Arthur Guinness was the founder of the well-known Dublin brewery. Interestingly, later generations at his company established the *Guinness Book of World Records* in 1955, in order to settle trivia disputes in pubs.

• Robert Boyle (b. 1627), Anglo-Irish chemist, pioneered experiments on properties of gases and also conceived a forerunner of the modern theory of chemical elements.

• Charles Parsons, son of an Anglo-Irish astronomer, developed the steam turbine, which both transformed marine propulsion and made possible direct generation of electricity from steam.

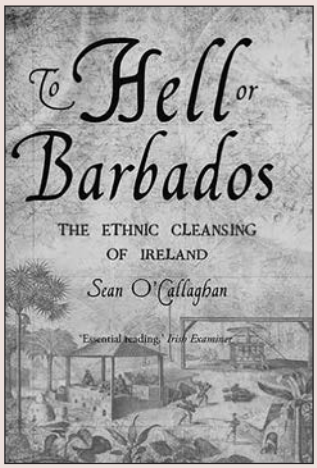
Participants additionally viewed the BBC documentary, "The Celts," which referred to that people as the "fathers of Europe." Cowart then concluded with an inspiring call to action to end the day's events:

> What can we do today, as descendants of the strong, proud Irish people, to overcome our struggles and fight against adversity? Our people, not just those of us with Irish ancestry, are better served when we are on the street and doing good things, instead of when we are in here. … Will you take advantage of this time to correct any pernicious and detrimental habits or character traits and [thereby] adopt a victor mentality? Or are you going to continue with the mindset which got you here in the first place … adopting a victim mentality? If you choose to do the first, you will honor our ancestors and the example they have passed to us. If you do the second, you are doing a great disservice to yourself and our ancestors. The choice is yours and yours alone.

Thirty-one men—a packed house—attended the closing ceremonies for Irish-American Heritage Month on March 31, beginning with a moment of silence led by Jacob Lathrop. Cowart then gave what was an enlightening presentation for many about the Irish slave experience in America—which included some 100,000 Irish Catholic children—from seizure by the infamous "man-catchers" through horrific trials and difficulties, to final triumph over adversity by adopting a "victor mentality."

James Colvin then provided hospitality to participants by distributing refreshments, following which William Wade gave a talk about Irish and Scots-Irish superstitions, some of which he learned from his grandmother, and which persist to this day among the mountain folk of the Southern and Border states in the U.S. Wade recounted both obscure and well-known beliefs, from those about the shamrock to the notion that it is bad luck to meet a red-haired woman in a red jacket, which derives from a folk tale about the goddess, Macha and the king of Ulster.

Chad Simpson spoke about Brian



To Hell or Barbados

The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

Here is the story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children enslaved and shipped off to work on plantations in Barbados and Virginia from the 17th to 19th centuries. Sean O'Callaghan documents their transportation, the conditions in which they lived as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. O'Callaghan's description of 17th-century Barbados is a powerful portrait of a society as brutal, corrupt and unjust as anything the 21st century has to offer. In the 17th century, Oliver Cromwell encouraged the mass slaughter and enslavement of Irish men, women and children. Cromwell regarded the Catholic Irish as subhuman. Irish priests and nuns were hunted down like wolves and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels, widows and wee ones alike were enslaved side-by-side with black Africans. An incredibly detailed book that refutes claims that whites were not enslaved in the New World. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, *$23* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for foreign S&H.

Boru ("Brian of the Tributes"), the last great high king of Ireland, who, though it cost his own life, definitively put down the Norsemen with his army at the Battle of Clontarf in Dublin on April 23, 1014.

Cowart ended the event by thanking participants and asking them to take up in their lives the old Irish war cry, "*Faugh an ballagh*," which means, "Clear the way!" Said Cowart, "That is exactly what our ancestors have done for us. They cleared the way for those of us today to be able to do the things we can, and our ancestors have given us a lot to be proud of. We are tomorrow's ancestors, so let's clear the way for our descendants, so that they'll one day be proud of us, their ancestors."

The most anticipated speaker, however, could not give his presentation until May 17—two months after the feast of St. Patrick—due to apparent foot-dragging by certain prison officials.

In the fall of 2017, Cowart asked TBR for assistance in locating an outside speaker on Irish-American heritage. TBR responded by arranging for retired but enthusiastic Professor John McMenamin to travel from Tennessee to Lexington, Kentucky, at the magazine's expense, in order to address the prisoners. Following weeks of bureaucratic obstacles, McMenamin finally obtained clearance on March 31, but it would be another six weeks before the Irish-American Catholic could deliver his spellbinding and politically incorrect lecture to the prisoners.

McMenamin's talk focused briefly on Celtic history, moving on to the long, painful history of Irish oppression under the English and the periodic rebellions. The professor also emphasized the seminal event of the British-caused Potato Genocide, the devastation of the Irish in the face of English inaction and the innumerable deaths, as well as the resulting Irish diaspora to America and around the world. McMenamin concluded with the Irish experience in the Caribbean and the United States, from early struggles for acceptance to their many contributions to society.

Although unavoidably delayed, McMenamin's talk was highly valued by the inmates, who rarely see outsiders take an interest in them and their welfare. It was certainly an inspiration for them.

Cowart summed up the events:

> It's not about being the biggest bigot on the block. Instead, it's about showing pride and appreciation for our culture, our heritage, just as every other racial group does. When [people have] pride in who they are, it gives them something bigger than themselves to live for and pushes them to do great things. Let's not become the generation which gives their descendants nothing to be proud of. Let's not become the generation that kneels before the altar of political correctness, thereby forfeiting all that our ancestors have fought, bled and died for. White pride has not died.

Readers are invited to write to these incarcerated but intrepid proponents of white history and culture. Please do not send packages or money, as prison rules prevent their delivery. Please remember that all communications are monitored. Although discussion of the white race is fine, avoid any remarks which might result in reprisals against the prisoners. Send letters to the following address.

Daniel Cowart #22540-076
FMC Lexington-Bluegrass Unit
P.O. Box 14500
Lexington, KY 40512* ❖

*Before writing, note that some of these prisoners have been convicted of serious crimes and this facility is for those with ailments requiring medical treatment. Cowart is currently serving 14 years after pleading guilty in 2010 to involvement in an alleged plot to stop presidential nominee Barack Obama's bid in 2008. He is eligible for release in 2021. We believe he is using his time wisely, focusing on education and personal reform and will be a model citizen on release. Note that since its founding, TBR has never supported violence as a means to solving domestic or international disputes.

Ronald L. Ray is a contributing editor of TBR and a freelance author based in the Midwest. He is a proud descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

Willis Carto Online Library Opens

New website documents TBR founder's phenomenal life, displays dozens of rare documents, correspondence

By Ronald L. Ray

WILLIS CARTO

Most men, when they pass to the next life, leave a trail of paperwork and mementoes that, outside of—perhaps—a small circle of close family and friends, holds little interest for any but the incinerator, the paper shredder and the landfill. Not that a given life is unimportant, but we have become a people who, corrupted by the culture destroyers and blinded by materialistic lives, have consigned our past willingly to oblivion. The task of annihilating what was has become for the hate-filled Controllers of the New World Order the push of a button in the age of electronics and disappearing penmanship.

THE BARNES REVIEW's founder, Willis Allison Carto (1926-2015), however, is one of those few, privileged men whose time on this Earth was consumed by higher causes. Seeing the abyss into which mankind—and the United States in particular—was and is hurtling headlong, Carto spent his adult lifetime—60 years—seeking to wake up his fellow countrymen to the dangers of the powerful, and until then mostly hidden, cultural parasites sucking the lifeblood out of our civilization. Even when his enemies resorted to fraud and violence to stop him and his fellow patriots, he and his wife and their friends would regroup to fight again. But death comes for us all, and even a Willis Carto must one day leave the war to others.

Carto's worldview was not unique, but, though now shared only by the few, it once was that of the "silent majority," and it shook the halls of the powerful to their foundations. His "philosophical" evolution was also that of many of us: from a conservative in the increasingly liberal and internationalist Republican Party to economic nationalist to populist and independent. And through it all ran the threads of preserving the *real* historical truth of uncomfortable subjects like National Socialism and the so-called "holocaust" of the Jews and of the preservation of the white race and its millennial achievements in the face of those who seek to destroy it.

Thus we praise and salute the effort being undertaken to preserve Willis's voluminous files of correspondence and writings. They are an historian's dream: primary source material unfiltered by others' opinions. Decades of letters from and to the famous and infamous, and numerous articles on every subject of political, economic and cultural importance are now finding their way, bit by bit, to a new website, *The Library of Willis A. Carto*, which can be accessed at www.willisacartolibrary.com.

There the reader will find not only Carto's thoughts—in an unvarnished English that can be jarring to the "politically correct"—but also those of great thinkers like Tyler Kent, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, famed authors Taylor Caldwell, Alain de Benoist, Revilo P. Oliver and Lawrence Dennis and famous correspondents like Carroll Quigley and William F. Buckley. The FBI's secret 1956 dossier on a young Carto is there (they were infatuated with him), as are writings from *Right*, *Liberty Letter* and *The American Mercury* with much more to come.

The Carto website is a work in progress, and there are years of effort ahead. New material shows up on the site frequently, as the documents are scanned and published to the web.

To the younger generations, especially those of the alt-right—who completely miss the point that Willis Carto *was* the alternative right for six decades before they even came up with a snappy name for what he had long ago created—the *Carto Library* website can provide an important philosophical grounding and historical perspective from the *real* right. For many of you, it can be an inspiration to persist in the struggle for our civilization. ❖

SEE MORE AT WWW.WILLISACARTOLIBRARY.COM

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANOTHER GREAT ONE PASSES

Austrian citizen Gerd Honsik, living in exile in Hungary, died April 7, 2018 at the age of 76. A critic of the fake establishment history of WWII, he authored the important book *Schelm und Scheusal*, exposing the crimes of Simon Wiesenthal, whose real name is Szymon Wizenthal. In this book, Honsik proves we are dealing with a sick man who derives pleasure from other people's suffering and who avails himself of anti-German incitement as a niche where he can indulge his morbid tendencies without being exposed and ostracized by society. Honsik first began his study of Wiesenthal when he became inclined to attribute the many patently false witness statements regarding the so-called war crime trials, which have been restricted to German defendants, to the influence of Jewish religion. He based this belief on a federal German court report from 1953 that confirmed that religious Jews are permitted to perjure themselves in testimony against non-Jews. Honsik was a leading ideologue in the pro-American, pro-European movement.

Fred Miller
Tennessee

FAKE GROUPS VS. REAL ONES

Given the security service's widespread role in promoting phony "extremism" in the United States, I just want to clue everyone in as to how to best tell if an "extremist" group is fake: Its activities are not directed towards anything purposeful or productive. That's it. If the group in question is not doing anything seemingly intended to achieve a goal other than activity for its own sake, the group is probably fake. So, for example, if a group likes to hold endless meetings, publish cheap, not profitable fliers and pamphlets and holds rallies and protests without ever really building anything meaningful, it is probably fake. And the group's activities are not as purposeless as they seem, because their true purpose is to draw out activists, allow the police to catalogue them and keep people who would otherwise being doing useful things occupied.

In contrast, a group that is not fake may hold meetings, publish literature and hold demonstrations, but will do so with a purpose in mind. The purpose may be to elect a candidate or push a legislative agenda or to simply make money by selling a newspaper or magazine, but the goal is there. Such a group, when given an opportunity to further its goal by other means, will not refuse to do so—i.e., it will not refuse opportunities to sell additional literature, recruit additional candidates, grow its organization, lobby officials and the like.

This is the best way to tell a fake group from a real one: actual effort moving toward a goal. If effort designed to achieve specific goals is absent, the group is probably fake, and, if it is not, you still want to avoid it, because it is wasting your time.

Bill White
Gulag America

DON'T LET UP ON THIS ISSUE

When I received my current issue of The Barnes Review, I was thrilled to see "The Chemistry of Auschwitz" as the cover story, mainly because it was a clear sign that you are not backing down under pressure. Thank you for standing up for truth in the face of such oppression, especially at a time when so many in our nation and government are compromising our rights away, especially as it regards our First and Second Amendment freedoms. WWII and, more specifically, the "holocaust" are the cornerstone upon which the dark schemes of the New World Order rest today. We simply cannot let up on this issue in an effort to wake others up. Thank you for your courage. If we don't have our voice, we have nothing.

As a side note, I think you should do a profile on Arno Brecker and his work. It would make an amazing pictorial.

Name Withheld
Via email

MUCH WORSE THAN IMAGINED

One of the victims in the Sedition Trials [TBR, November/December 1999.—Ed.] was the late Wilhelm Kunze. I feel honored to be able to call him one of my best friends. We were next-door neighbors in the 1960s. A third-generation native-born American, he spoke German as well or better than newly arrived immigrants. That is a testimony to the high level of ethnic culture which embraced the major European ethnicities and rendered them invulnerable to the designs of the culture destroyers.

When these Cultural Bolsheviks had finally gotten the war started, Kunze dropped everything, went to Mexico—he was fluent in Spanish, too—and proceeded to build a boat to get to Germany. A local musician from Bolivia, I think, reported him to the "gringos" and the FBI came and took him back to the States, dumping him in concentration camps there—first in Ellis Island and then the camp in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. In the late 1950s, Wilhelm tried to resurrect the huge German-American Association, a task that proved impossible in the face of the solid anti-German sentiment that had been created. Through him I fortunately got to meet Col. Curtis Dall in Philadelphia, one of the cores of Liberty Lobby, and that led me to *The Spotlight* newspaper. I have been a subscriber of that publication and its successors ever since. I also subscribed to *American Opinion Magazine* until the John Birch organization was bought out by the Rockefellers. I also received the *Dan Smoot Report* until he got ingested by the Birchers. I could never conceive that things would actually get as bad as they have turned out to be. Yet, that is exactly what *The Spotlight*, Dan Smoot and others predicted, way back then.

Petros Strategos
Texas

THANKS FOR YOUR EFFORTS

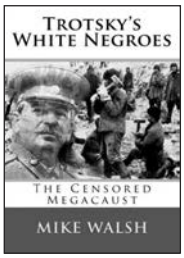
Thank you and all TBR's staff for everything you all do, and special thanks to the staff for the efforts you made in obtaining a guest speaker, Prof. John McMenamin, for our Irish Heritage lecture series. Prof. McMenamin spoke for around an hour. He exceeded even my highest expectations and everybody I have spoken with who attended the event was very glad they went to listen to him. Please pass that along.

Daniel "Konr" Cowart
Kentucky

PAID ADVERTISEMENT. DO NOT ORDER THESE BOOKS FROM THE BARNES REVIEW. WE DO NOT CARRY THEM.

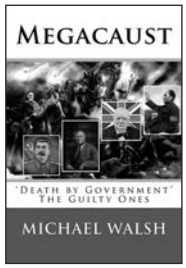
SPIN-FREE BOOKS FROM MICHAEL WALSH

TROTSKY'S WHITE NEGROES Michael Walsh



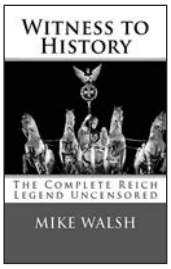
The 1917 overthrow of Imperial Russia is falsely described as the Russian Revolution because, as Alexander Solzhenitsyn surmised, "the perpetrators own the media." The coup that led to 73 years of petrifying Communism was an American-inspired operation primarily financed by U.S.-based finance houses. Few of the "revolutionaries" were Russian. When resistance to Bolshevism finally crumbled in 1922, Lenin and Trotsky were feted more in Wall Street than in Bolshevik-occupied Russia. Bolshevik-occupied Russia was ripe for exploitation using what Trotsky described as "White Negroes." U.S. banks and corporate interests made a killing; 70 to 100 million dead in pursuit of Russia's vast resources. **Paperback:** 102 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1533196200. **Dimensions:** 6x9 inches.

MEGACAUST by Michael Walsh



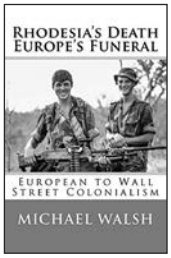
Obsession with the alleged holocaust distracts from the fact that the accusers between them take full responsibility for multiple genocides that claimed no less than 170 million lives. This according to the findings of R.J. Rummel. *MEGACAUST* reveals that the culprits responsible for 18 times the murders attributed to the Reich are Hitler's accusers. Taking their places on the Dais of Death is dwarfish ex-bank robber Joe Stalin, U.S. President Franklin. D. Roosevelt, half-American dilettante Winston Churchill and China's Mao tse Tung. Shockingly, *MEGACAUST* reveals that 170 million "deaths by government" could have been prevented had media not colluded with the perpetrators of mass genocide. **Paperback:** 92 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1539099963. **Dimensions:** 6 x 9 inches.

WITNESS TO HISTORY Mike Walsh



Witness to History heavily draws on the words of those persons who shaped the 20th century. Its role is to cast new light on the century's most saintly and most satanic men. *Witness to History* is so capacious that its full edition is also available in four volumes. This is the only authentic volume guaranteed compiled and edited by Michael Walsh. **Paperback:** 284 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1522729976. **Dimensions:** 6 x 0.7 x 9 inches.

RHODESIA'S DEATH, EUROPE'S FUNERAL by Michael Walsh



Transfer of Europe's colonies to the global elite was cunningly sold as the inevitability of black rule. U.S.- and Soviet-backed guerrillas like Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo were Africa's equivalent to ISIS terrorists. The treacherous democracies sanctioned Rhodesia and South Africa leaving the Soviet Union to fund, train and arm terrorists hyped by fake news media as noble partisans fighting for freedom. Government and media, church, anti-Apartheid leftist-liberals unleashed hell on Africa. These same dark forces now inflict on ethnic- Europe a bloodbath of epic proportions. This, if successful, will transfer total control of Europe to the same global banking houses; Africa yesterday—Europe tomorrow. **Paperback:** 74 pages. **ISBN-13:** 978-1537176697. **Dimensions:** 6 x 0.2 x 9 inches.

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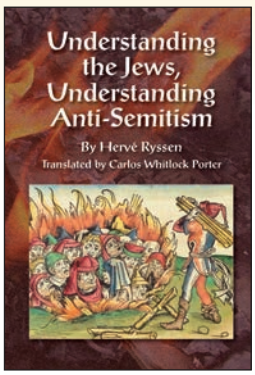
Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

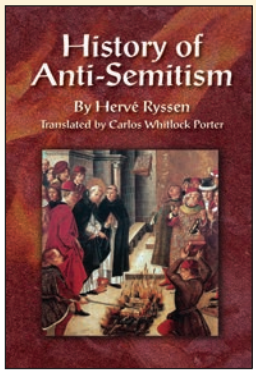
By Hervé Ryssen
Translated into English by Carlos Porter



Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism is the perfect companion to the much larger book by Hervé Ryssen entitled *History of Anti-Semitism*. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? This book is a summary of six books written by Ryssen, published between 2005 and 2010, constituting the most important study on the Jewish mind ever published. All the quotations that you will read are precisely referenced in at least one of these books. The number of references is nevertheless sufficient to enable the reader to observe the extraordinary homogeneity of Jewish cosmopolitan thought, over the centuries and across all borders. The Jews have always avoided mixing with the *goyim*. This is how they have always managed to survive over the centuries and persist where other civilizations have disappeared. The struggle against assimilation, in particular, is a constant priority. Former Prime Minister of Israel, Golda Meir, declared: "The greatest danger threatening Jewish life comes not from anti-Semitism . . . but from assimilation and mixed marriages." Rabbis never tire of warning young Jews against this plague. Read on for more of these telling quotes compiled by Ryssen! Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen
Translated into English by Carlos Porter



The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect permanently at war with the rest of humanity. The Jews have naturally aroused anti-Semitism at all times and in all places. The scenario which then unfolds is always the same: After a few initial riots and violence, the *goyim* (non-Jews) pass laws intended to regain control of the situation and eventually end up expelling them *en masse*. But, invariably, after the lapse of a certain time, the Jews always succeed in returning, having learned absolutely nothing from their ordeals, i.e., that it is their behavior itself that actually creates "anti-Semitism." This has been their history for 3,000 years.

In Judaism, there is a conviction that the coming of a messiah will occur in the midst of dreadful sufferings and rescue the Jews from their oppressors, raising them up to be masters of the world. Isaac Abravanel, who headed the Spanish Jewish community at the times of their expulsion from Spain in 1492, wrote himself: "The times of the messiah will be preceded by a great war, in which two-thirds of humanity will perish." (*Masmia Jesua*, 49a.)

To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*Pax Judaica*), the Jews must work unceasingly to destroy all the differences between men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension that motivates their acts and multiplies their energies. It is on the ruins of the non-Jewish nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected. But it has been clear for some time that the Jews will never succeed all by themselves. They need incessant propaganda to convince the *goyim* (insentient beasts) to help install them as God's Chosen. This is why the Jews have worked so diligently to control all media and information outlets, ruthlessly suppressing any who expose their ultimate plan to dominate mankind. Softcover, 543 pages, 475 supporting endnotes, #768, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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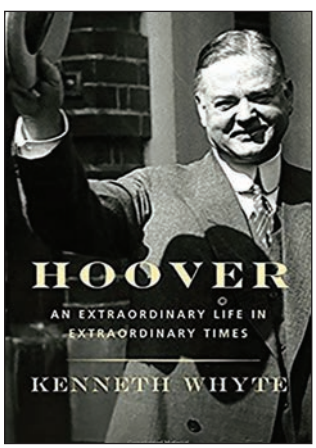
HOOVER

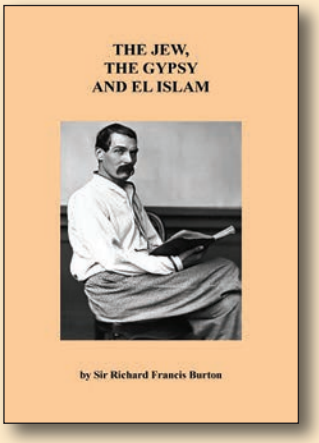
An Extraordinary Life in Extraordinary Times



Here is the definitive biography of Herbert Hoover, one of the most remarkable Americans of the 20th century—a wholly original account that will forever change the way Americans understand the man, his presidency, his battle against the Great Depression, and their own history. An impoverished orphan who built a fortune. A great humanitarian. A president elected in a landslide and then resoundingly defeated four years later. Arguably the father of both New Deal liberalism and modern conservatism, Herbert Hoover lived one of the most extraordinary American lives of the 20th century. Yet however astonishing, his accomplishments are often eclipsed by the perception that Hoover was inept and heartless in the face of the Great Depression. Now, Kenneth Whyte vividly recreates Hoover's rich and dramatic life in all its complex glory. He follows Hoover through his Iowa boyhood, his cutthroat business career, his brilliant rescue of millions of lives during World War I and the 1927 Mississippi floods, his misconstrued presidency, his defeat at the hands of a ruthless Franklin Roosevelt, his devastating years in the political wilderness, his return to grace as Truman's emissary to help European refugees after World War II, and his final vindication in the days of Kennedy's "New Frontier." Ultimately, Whyte brings to light Hoover's complexities and contradictions—his modesty and ambition, his ruthlessness and extreme generosity—as well as his profound political legacy. *Hoover: An Extraordinary Life in Extraordinary Times* is the epic, poignant story of the deprived boy who, through force of will, made himself the most accomplished figure in the land, and who experienced a range of achievements and failures unmatched by any American of his, or perhaps any, era. Here, for the first time, is the definitive biography that fully captures the colossal scale of Hoover's momentous life and volatile times. Hardcover, deckled edge pages, 752 pages, #805, ***$35*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order with the form on page 80 inside and return to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com. (For international S&H, please email Sales@BarnesReview.org.)

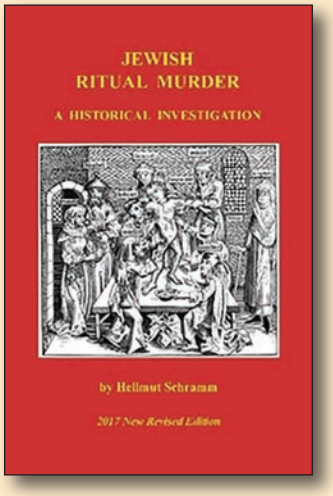
Two Politically Incorrect Books from TBR Investigate Ultra-Controversial Topics

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam



Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, co-discoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Hanning Speke, and British consul on the island of Fernando Po off the coast of Equatorial Guinea, at Santos, Brazil, at Damascus, Syria and at Trieste, Austria-Hungary. He was one of the most important linguists of his day, creating a well-received direct-from-Arabic English translation of the *Arabian Nights* in 16 volumes. He was one of the original English translators of the *Kama Sutra*, an excellent swordsman and was knighted in 1886. This book, published in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going almost undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. However, the real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Interestingly, this essay was four times longer in its original unpublished format, which was kept under lock and key in the archives of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The story of how they got their hands on the original manuscript is discussed in the foreword. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, *$16* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation



Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Many consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its very worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. In this book by Dr. Hellmut Schramm, first published in 1943 in National Socialist Germany, the author weighs the evidence for and against this practice to determine whether such sacrifices were taking place in modern times. He analyzes the many cases of bodies found of small children who appeared to show evidence of ritual blood-letting. He also examines the practice of the sale of blood at certain times of the year to Jews for religious purposes and whether this practice was in some way misconstrued. Contains chapters on ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz, and Kiev and extensive appendices reproducing testimonies given at nine famous court cases involving alleged ritual murder. New revised edition. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.

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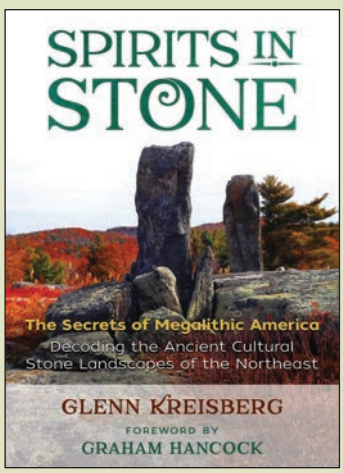
Spirits in Stone

The Secrets of Megalithic America

Decoding the Ancient Cultural Stone Landscapes of the Northeast

In this comprehensive guide to hundreds of lost, forgotten and misidentified megalithic stone structures in the northeastern U.S.A., Glenn Kreisberg documents many enigmatic formations still standing across the Catskill Mountain and Hudson Valley region, complete with functioning solstice and equinox alignments. Sites include the "Wall of the Manitou," "Devil's Tombstone" and Overlook Mountain. *Spirits in Stone* is a groundbreaking study of ceremonial stone landscapes in northeast America and their relationship to other sites around the world.

Kreisberg provides a first-person description of the Wall of the Manitou, which runs for 10 miles along the eastern slopes of the Catskill Mountains, as well as narratives about related sites that include animal effigies, reproductive imagery, calendar stones, enigmatic inscriptions and evidence of celestial alignments. Using computer software, he plots the trajectory of the Hammonasset Line, which begins at a burial complex near the tip of Long Island and runs to Devil's Tombstone in Greene County, New York. He shows how the line runs at the same angle that marks the summer solstice sunset from Montauk Point on Long Island and, when extended, intersects the ancient copper mines of Isle Royal in Upper Michigan. He documents a several-acre area on Overlook Mountain in Woodstock, New York, with a grouping of very large, carefully constructed lithic formations—including cairns, perched boulders and effigies—that together create a serpent or snake figure, mirroring the constellation Draco. He demonstrates how this site is related to the mysterious Serpent Mound in Ohio and reveals how all of the vast, interlocking sites in the northeast were part of an ancient spiritual landscape based on a sophisticated understanding of the cosmos, as practiced by ancient inhabitants of the Americas.



While modern historians consider these sites to be colonial-era constructions, Kreisberg reveals how they were used by the ancients to communicate religiously with the spirit world and may be remnants of a long-vanished civilization.

Includes an enlightening foreword by world-renowned maverick archeologist Graham Hancock, author of *Magicians of the Gods.*

Softcover, 432 pages, 376 B&W illustrations, #806, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. (Email sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H outside U.S.) Charge by phone by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu.. 9-5 ET. Purchase also at BarnesReview.com.

Top to bottom above: The Devil's Tombstone megalith in the Catskills; a carefully constructed dolmen in New York; an ancient stone cairn found near Woodstock, New York.

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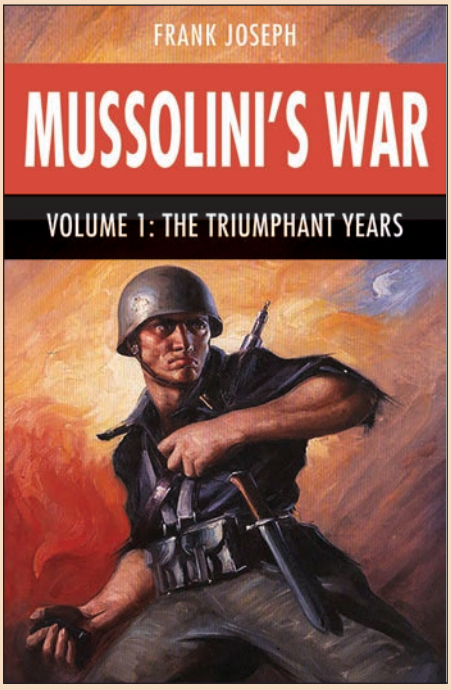
Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Adolf Hitler's junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in World War II. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Anglo-American morale, while undermining Axis cooperation.

The Duce's failings, real or imagined, were inflated and ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Italy's allegedly "bungling navy, ineffectual army—as cowardly as it was ill-equipped—and air force of antiquated biplanes were handily dealt with by the Western Allies," so the hackneyed, completely false mainstream story goes. So effective was this disinformation campaign that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by otherwise well-informed scholars and students of World War II—even by many Italians themselves!



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These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of the inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by a true-to-life account of the men and weapons of *Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years*.

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